

# Great Jergens Sales Assistants Competition

**Jergens** Winners!

## 1st Prize

**WEEKEND for two in PARIS was won by Mrs. N. Marshall of Braintree, Essex.**

100 consolation prizes were won by:

Miss B. Allen, 11 Broom Terrace, Leeds 10.	Mrs. E. Fenwick, 12 Shannon Street, Glasgow, N.W.	Miss S. Parfitt, 63 Lower Eastern Green Lane, Coventry.
Miss J. Allen, Bexhill-on-Sea.	Miss A. Gaulinski, Bradley.	Miss G. Phillips, Lymington.
Mrs. D. Alexander, Cirencester.	Miss G. Gillard, Barnstaple.	Miss S. Pinder, Wheatley.
Miss D. Bagnall, Brighton 7.	Miss S. Gillett, Lichfield.	Mrs. A. Place, Blackpool.
Miss M. Barrow, 60 Dudley Road, Manchester 16.	Miss F. L. Hanks, Birkhead.	Miss W. Pratt, Newburgh.
Mrs. E. Bartlett, Watford.	Miss G. Harris, Ammanfordcarms, S. Wales.	Mrs. J. W. Pryor, Driffield.
Mrs. W. Baue, Newburgh, Fife.	Miss E. Hedley, Crook.	Mrs. J. Richardson, Poole.
Miss M. Baxter, Long Eaton.	Mrs. D. Hollingsbee, Chartham.	Miss Y. Riley, Thurcaston.
Miss K. Bigham, Tintern.	Miss L. Isaacs, Weymouth.	Miss J. Roach, Bodmin.
Miss D. Black, Airdrie.	Miss L. Jackson, Cleethorpes.	Miss Roberts, Connams Quay,
Miss P. Blunt, Hove 2.	Miss C. James, Smallfield.	Nr. Chester.
Miss J. C. Bolam, Yeovil.	Mrs. I. Jamieson, Grasby.	Miss J. Rogers, Long Hanborough.
Miss J. Bousie, Penarth.	The Wirral.	Miss G. Rose, Frome.
Miss W. Boxall, Swansea.	Miss D. Jarvis, 4 Wiverton Road, London S.E.26.	Mrs. J. A. Russell, Romford.
Miss P. Carling, Barrow-in-Furness.	Miss D. Jeckell, North Walsham.	Miss C. Schofield, 29 Shelterwood Rise, Sheffield 13.
Miss M. Charleton, Rathbury.	Miss S. Joule, 34 Green End Road, Meltham, Huddersfield.	Miss D. Semple, Earston.
Miss S. Colbeck, Harrogate.	Miss M. Koster, Causewayhead, Stirling.	Miss J. Smith, Brighton.
Miss L. Cooper, Scarborough.	Miss D. Lippiatt, Puckle Church, Bristol.	Miss M. Somerset, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Miss P. Cowan, Doncaster.	Miss P. Lovelock, Marlborough.	Mrs. E. Spears, West Drayton.
Miss S. Crankshaw, St. Annes-on-Sea.	Miss C. McMaster, Grays.	Miss S. Stewart, St. Athan.
Miss K. Crawford, 18 Manor Road, Lake, Io.W.	Miss C. Manton, Walsall.	Mrs. I. M. Sutton, Canterbury.
Mrs. A. Curran, Fife.	Miss B. Marsden, Romford.	Miss J. Taylor, West Kirby.
Miss C. David, Cefn Cribwr, Bridgend.	Miss S. Martin, Banbury.	Miss J. Theobald, Windsor.
Miss V. Davie, Aylesbury.	Miss B. Mason, John Fisher Street, London E.1.	Mrs. E. Thomas, Chalfont St. Peter.
Miss E. C. Davies, Prestatyn.	Miss G. Monks, 21a Neith Grove, London W.12.	Miss M. Thomas, Poole.
Mrs. M. L. Day, Maghull.	Mrs. C. Moulds, 16 Eastwood Road, Sheffield 11.	Miss M. Thomas, Port Talbot.
Miss B. Deamer, Harlow.	Miss P. Mutimer, Hook.	Miss L. Thornton, Aylesbury.
Mrs. J. Enticott, Yeovil.	Miss M. O'Rourke, Dartford.	Miss W. Ward, Urmston.
Mrs. J. A. Evans, Bognor Regis.	Miss J. Parfitt, 63 Lower Eastern Green Lane, Coventry.	Miss S. Way, Aylesbury.
Miss S. Farmer, St. Albans.	Miss G. Monks, 21a Neith Grove, London W.12.	Miss E. Whately, Redcar.
Miss K. Farr, Belfast 6.	Mrs. C. Moulds, 16 Eastwood Road, Sheffield 11.	Miss M. Wilkinson, Middleton,
Miss T. Farrell, 162 Terry Road, Coventry.	Miss P. Mutimer, Hook.	Manchester.
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	Miss C. Pearce, Ryde.	Miss A. Young, 26 Capern Grove, Birmingham 32.



# C & D

## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY  
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,  
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland  
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 185

May 7, 1966

No. 4499

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PUBLISHED BY

MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD.,  
28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Central 6565

GLASGOW: 8 Merrylee Road, Newlands, S.3. Phone: Merrylee 6356.  
LEEDS, 16: 32 Wynford Rise, West Park. Phone: Leeds 67 8438.

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# C&D CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 185

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## Effects of the Budget REPRESENTATION BY THE SOCIETY

FOLLOWING the proposals in the Budget for the implementation of a selective employment tax (see p. 446) the Pharmaceutical Society is considering making a representation to the Government that pharmacists and people engaged wholly or mainly in dispensing should be included in the "neutral zone" for payroll tax purposes.

A member of Council had referred to the matter at the monthly Council meeting of the Society, claiming that the imposition of the tax would lead to a rise in the cost of dispensing. (Services classed as "neutral zone" are to get their tax fully refunded.)

### N.P.U. Executive

#### NEW OFFICERS APPOINTED

THE new Chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union is Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst, J.P. He was elected in succession to Mr. W. T. Rees at a special meeting of the Executive Committee at the new Mallinson House on April 25. On taking the chair Mr. Brocklehurst, who last held the office in 1945, thanked Mr. Rees on behalf of the Executive and the membership for his services to the N.P.U. group of organisations and presented him with a past-chairman's badge. Mr. H. G. Moss was elected Vice-chairman, the second time he has held the office in the past nine years. Mr. W. J. Tristram, C.B.E., J.P., was re-elected Treasurer for the fifth year running.

### Advance Payment

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONTRACTORS

THE 80 per cent. advance payment now being made to chemist contractors on the first working day of each month

depends upon the pharmacist's sending a separate signed copy of the invoice (Form EC34A) to the Executive Council. It is understood that, in April, a considerable number of pharmacies did not do that. A reminder is therefore given to all chemist contractors, that if they fail to submit a duplicate invoice form to the Executive Council, they may suffer delay in receiving the payment-on-account, or may not receive it at all.

### Hospital Salary Increases

#### NEW LONDON WEIGHTING

A SALARY increase of 3½ per cent. for hospital pharmacists and pharmaceutical students was agreed at a meeting of Pharmaceutical Whitley Council Committee "C" held on April 27. The increase is effective from April 1. New rates of London weighting were also agreed. With effect from October 1 London weighting for staff age twenty-one and over will be £75 per annum.

### Import Duty

#### MORE TEMPORARY EXEMPTIONS

THE Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 3) Order 1966, published as S.I. 1966 No. 483, lists a number of chemicals which have been temporarily exempted from import duty from May 5. Among them are

norethandrolone, chloroacetamide, histamine dihydrochloride and ergosterol—exempted until December 31, and clomiphene dihydrogen citrate until July 7. The existing exemption for oxalic acid has been extended until December 31 and for urea until July 7.

### British Approved Names

THE following supplementary list of approved names has been issued by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission:

APPROVED NAME	OTHER NAMES
Adenosine phosphate	Adenosine 5'-dihydrogen phosphate, Adenosine Monophosphate
AMP, My-B-Den	L-Arginine salt of L-glutamic acid (Modumate)
Arginine glutamate	2-Acetoxy-3-diethylcarbamoyl-1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-2H-benz[a] quinolizine (Quantriil)
Benzquinamide	
Bromelains	A concentrate of proteolytic enzymes derived from <i>Ananas comosus</i> Merr (Ananase)
Calcium trisodium pentetate	Calcium chelate of the trisodium salt of diethylenetriamine- <i>NNN'N''N'''</i> -penta-acetic acid
Carphenazine	10-[3-(4-(2-Hydroxyethyl) piperazin-1-yl propyl]-2-propionylphenothiazine (Proketazine is the dimaleate)
Cetalkonium chloride	Benzylhexadecyltrimethylammonium chloride (Present in Bonjela)
Dimefline	8-Dimethylaminomethyl-7-methoxy-3-methylflavone (Remeflin is the hydrochloride)
Ethambutol	<i>NN'</i> -Di-(l-hydroxymethylpropyl)ethylene diamine (Myambutol is the dihydrochloride)
Fluprednisolone	6α-Fluoro-11β,17α,21-trihydroxy-pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione (Alphadrol)
Flurothyl	Di(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl) ether (Indoklon)
Gentamicin	An antibiotic produced by <i>Micromonospora purpurea</i> (Garamycin)

**CIVIC OCCASION:**  
The mayor of Enfield (Councillor Miss K. J. Harvey) in conversation with the chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union (Mr. W. Talyan Rees) at an "official" opening of the Union's new headquarters at Southgate (see "C. & D.", April 30, p. 426). The N.P.U. occupies five floors of the new building, giving 50 per cent. more floor area than at its former premises at Queen Square; the remaining

floor is to be let on short-term lease. Also in the group are Dr. J. C. Parkinson (deputy secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. J. C. Bloomfield (president of the Society), the mayoress (Miss M. M. Harvey) and Mr. J. Wright (N.P.U. secretary).



Heteronium bromide	1-Methyl-3-pyrrolinyl- $\alpha$ -phenyl- $\alpha$ -(2-thienylglycolate methobromide	Thiabendazole	2-(Thiazol-4-yl) benzimidazole (Mintezol, Thibenazole)
Levampheta-mine	(-)- $\alpha$ -Methylphenethylamine, (-)-2-Aminopropylbenzene, (-)-Amphetamine (Cydril is the succinate)	Trometamol	2-Amino-2-hydroxymethylpropane-1,3-diol (Tromethamine, Talatrol, Trizma)
Methylbenzethonium chloride	Benzylidimethyl-2-{2-[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl) cresoxyl ethoxy] ethylammonium chloride}		
Methyldopate	Ethyl (-)-2-amino-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-2-methylpropionate (Aldomet injection is the hydrochloride)		
Metofoline	1-(4-Chlorophenethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6,7-dimethoxy-2-methylisoquinoline		
Octatropine methylbromide	8-Methyl-1-O-(2-propylacetyl) tropinium bromide, Anisotropine methylbromide (Valpin)		
Oxandrolone	17 $\beta$ -Chlorohydroxy-17 $\alpha$ -methyl-2-oxa-5 $\alpha$ -androstan-3-one (Anavar)		
Pentapiperide	1-Methyl-4-(3-methyl-2-vateryloxy)piperidine (Quilene is the methylsulphate)		
Phenyl aminosalicylate	Phenyl 4-aminosalicylate (Fenamisal (I.N.N.) Phenyl-PAS-Tebam)		
Piperazine calcium edetate	A chelate produced by reacting ethylenediamine- <i>NNN'N'</i> -tetra-acetic acid with calcium carbonate and piperazine (Perin)		
Propiolaconate Thenium clysolate	$\beta$ -Propiolaconate (Betaprone) Dimethyl-(2-phenoxyethyl)-2-phenyl ammonium 4-chlorobenzenesulphonate (Present in Anearis)		

## NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE COSTS

### Proprietaries and their equivalents in Scotland

THE Scottish Home and Health Department has published a list of proprietary preparations and equivalent or similar non-proprietary preparations showing, for the information of doctors, the estimated savings if the non-

proprietary preparations are prescribed. A similar list for England and Wales was recently published by the Ministry of Health (see C. & D., April 16, p. 374). The items in the Scottish list are given below.

QUANTITY	PROPRIETARY NAME	TOTAL N.H.S. COST	EQUIVALENT OR SIMILAR NON-PROPRIETARY PREPARATION	TOTAL N.H.S. COST	ESTIMATED ANNUAL SAVING IN SCOTLAND*
8 fl. oz.	Agarol emulsion	s. d. 4 0½	Emulsion liquid paraffin and phenolphthalein, B.P.C.	s. d. 3 3	£ 3,000
8 fl. oz.	Aludrox gel	4 0½	Aluminium hydroxide mixture, B.N.F.	3 8	3,000
1 fl. oz.	Brovon inhalant	12 5	Compound adrenaline and atropine spray, B.P.C.	3 5½	12,000
25	Codis tablets	3 6	Soluble compound codeine tablets, B.P.	3 5	3,000
2 fl. oz.	Coscopin linctus	4 3	Noscopine linctus, B.P.C.	2 11½	1,000
10	Dexedrine tablets, 5 mgm.	2 5½	Dexamphetamine tablets, B.P., 5 mgm.	2 2½	2,000
2 fl. oz.	Ethnine linctus	3 5½	Pholcodine linctus, B.P.C.	3 1	2,000
50	Fergon tablets	3 8½	Ferrous gluconate tablets, B.P.	2 11	4,000
10	Nembutal capsules 100 mgm.	3 5	Pentobarbitone capsules, B.P., 100 mgm.	3 3	6,000
10	Neo epinephrine No. 2 compound spray solution	6 5	Compound isoprenaline spray, B.P.C.	3 6½	1,000
2 fl. oz.	Panadol elixir	5 10	Paracetamol elixir for infants	3 6½	1,000
25	Panadol tablets	3 7½	Paracetamol tablets, B.P., 0.56	2 10	14,000
—	Riddobron inhalant, 25 gm.	15 3½	Compound adrenaline and atropine spray, B.P.C. 25 mil.	3 4	1,000
60	Serpasil tablets 0.1 mgm.	4 9½	Reserpine tablets, B.P., 0.1 mgm.	4 0½	
	0.25 mgm.	7 9	0.25 mgm.	4 9½	
	1 mgm.	22 1	1 mgm.	11 2	10,000
25	Solprin tablets	2 10	Soluble acetylsalicylic acid tablets, B.P.	2 5½	11,000
10	Theominal tablets	2 11½	Phenobarbitone and theobromine tablets, B.P.C.	2 6½	3,000
25	Veganin tablets	3 6	Compound codeine tablets, B.P.	2 10	2,000

\*Figure given is the estimated annual saving in Scotland if the non-proprietary preparation were prescribed.

Calder agreed to address the annual meeting and Branch Representatives' meeting in Edinburgh on the recent developments in hospital pharmacy being carried out in Aberdeen. It was reported that the Executive's nominee, Mr. A. M. McKellar, Cowdenbeath, had been appointed to the West Fife Hospitals Board of Management. Mr. W. S. Tait has resigned from the Agricultural and Veterinary subcommittee on health grounds.

## OXYTETRACYCLINE

### PRICING OF PRESCRIPTIONS

FOLLOWING the expiry of the oxytetracycline patent The Department of Health for Scotland has informed chemist contractors that, after June 1, the price they will be allowed when the antibiotic is prescribed by the approved and not the brand name, if more than one proprietary preparation of oxytetracycline exists, will be that of the "lowest priced" proprietary generally available." In memorandum ECS(P)1A/1965 chemists were asked to note on all prescriptions ordering tetracyclines, meprobamate, chloramphenicol and capsules of penicillin V other than by brand name the name of the manufacturer or supplier. No such note need be made after June 1 on prescriptions ordering oxytetracycline otherwise than by brand name, but chemists should continue to note the name of the manufacturer or supplier on prescriptions ordering other tetracyclines, meprobamate, chloramphenicol and capsules of penicillin V.

## IRISH NEWS

### THE REPUBLIC

#### Council Urges Caution

##### DRUG ADDICTS OPERATING

A STATEMENT issued by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland advises all pharmacists to exercise caution in supplying large quantities of Dangerous Drugs, barbiturates or other controlled preparations requisitioned by certain doctors for use in their practices. The circular also warns pharmacists to be on the alert for drug addicts and gives descriptions of seven people known to be procuring controlled preparations on forged prescriptions in the Dublin area.

## IRISH BREVITIES

### THE NORTH

THE Future of Pharmacy Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland has so far received a disappointing response to inquiries regarding a possible pharmacy survey in the Province. Although hindered in its work by lack of statistical information it has decided that at least a 70 per cent. return would be necessary to make the project worth while.

### THE REPUBLIC

A LECTURE on "The Rôle of the Pharmacist in the Public Health Services" is being given by Dr. T. Whittet (deputy chief pharmacist in the [U.K.] Ministry of Health) in the College of Pharmacy, Shrewsbury Road, Dublin, at 8.30 p.m. on May 10.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

Two revised advisory leaflets issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are:—No. 271 Potato and Tomato Blight; No. 277 Reversion Disease and Gall Mite of Black Currant (H.M. Stationery Office, price fourpence each).

A REPORT in *The Times* (May 3) says that the United States Food and Drug Administration is to investigate the effectiveness of about 4,000 drugs now being sold in America. The investigation will begin this summer under the auspices of the National Research Council.

THE Ministry of Health has informed the Executive Councils' Association (England) that it is prepared to agree to the inclusion of appropriate widths of conforming bandages in the Drug Tariff, subject to the preparation of satisfactory specifications (see *C. & D.*, January 29, p. 97). The Ministry is also considering the addition of suitable sizes and lengths of Tubigrip.

THE Laboratory of the Government Chemist will be open to visitors on October 5 and 6. Admission will be by ticket, application for which should be addressed to the Government Chemist, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. Applicants should state any preference for the afternoon of October 5 or the morning or afternoon of October 6.

THE council of the Association of Consulting Scientists has been reconstituted for 1966-67, and now comprises:—Chairman, Dr. H. H. Chambers (Sondes Place Research Institute); Vice-chairman, Dr. F. N. Woodward, C.B.E. (Arthur D. Little Research Institute); Treasurer, Dr. G. W. Ferguson (Parry and Ferguson); Secretary, W. H. Stevens (Geochemical Laboratories), Park House, Hawthorne Road, Bromley, Kent; Members, Dr. M. Barent (Barent & Johnson); R. K. Chalmers (Bostock Hill & Rigby); H. Pritchard (Harry Pritchard); Dr. H. Rose (International Research and Development Co., Ltd.); C. E. Waterhouse (Huntingdon Research Centre).

## LOCAL OFFICERS

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

**North Staffordshire.**—Chairman, P. E. Taylor; Vice-chairman, N. W. Durber; Treasurer, G. L. Walton; Assistant Secretary, G. B. Sackett; Secretary, C. E. Turner, 430 Hartshill Road, Harts-hill, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.

**Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley.**—Chairman, W. T. Rees; Vice-Chairman, B. L. Morris; Treasurer, B. Newell; Secretary, R. I. Mitchell, 239 Parc Road, Cwmparc, Treorchy, Rhondda, Glam.

**West Hertfordshire.**—Chairman, E. T. Neal; Vice-chairman, J. C. Cox; Treasurer, J. Willyman; Programme secretary, R. M. Barrett, Bryer, Grove Road, Tring; Secretary, J. E. Anderson, Palpebra, Chipperfield Road, King's Langley, Herts (telephone: King's Langley 3627; daytime, Hemel Hempstead 4566).

## SPORT

### Golf

**EDINBURGH CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB.** A competition was played over the Brunts Field links for the Eric Knott salver, recently. Results: Winner, D. F. Mitchell (12), 70, Section 1, J. H. Scott (14), 72, Section 2, H. H. Campbell (19), 73; G. Miller (24), 73.

## TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

### Planned distribution

I find myself very much in agreement with your editorial chastisement (p. 431) of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. The detailed arguments in support of the Council's resolution on a planned service would have been admirable were it not that the principle sought had already been granted by the Branch Representatives a year ago, and on the initiative of the Representatives themselves. The Council's report on that resolution (*C. & D.*, March 12, p. 246) was that, in order to promote discussion on the subject, the Council would itself put forward a resolution to the 1966 meeting of Branch Representatives in much the same terms—if, as you point out—less emphatic than that of the Representatives in 1965. I cannot quite understand the purpose of the resolution. Consent has been given by last year's meeting for the Council to "seek powers." The new Council motion says that legislation should provide for the implementation of planned distribution. I should have thought that the "powers" mentioned in the Branch Representatives' motion of a year ago could only refer to legislation. It would seem, therefore, that the Council's motion for May 19 is either belated or premature—belated in that the consent being sought is already in the Council's hands; premature in that all that the Council has to offer at the moment is that, when a scheme has been worked out, it will submit the scheme for approval to the membership. It follows then, that all that has been stated in the Council's memorandum on p. 422 is in the nature of a "progress" report, if that is the correct word, and I cannot see the necessity for a resolution to acquaint the Representatives with the many factors of which the earnest student of pharmaceutical affairs is not unaware. The sooner a draft scheme is in the hands of the branches, the sooner a comprehensive plan can be worked out. The situation may, at the moment, be complicated by the impending proposed legislation for medicines, of which the general membership has no knowledge, but I am unable to grasp in what manner the acceptance of the Council's motion can affect that problem.

### Sphere for investment

One of the paragraphs in the Council's statement concerning planned distribution says that consideration should be given to the increasing interest in pharmacy as a sphere for investment, as shown by the number of unqualified individuals or corporate bodies seeking outlets in pharmacy, without any knowledge of what is involved. Legislation dealing with planned distribution could scarcely be expected to be wide enough to repeal a legal position that has existed throughout the greater part of the Society's existence. That the situation is being exploited to an ever-increasing extent is patent, and, in principle, utterly wrong. A resolution from the Council, limited to that situation and asking authority to seek legislation to control it and to prohibit its extension, would meet with a measure of approval.

### Mitte 59,000

The news item relating to the zeal of the pharmacy students in Edinburgh in a worthy cause calls for comment. It appears that, working in relays over a week-end, sixty students turned out 59,000 rhubarb pills. The work was done in a shop window in full view of the public, who responded to the novelty of the occasion by donating over £100 to charity. I drew the attention of a retired veteran colleague to the paragraph—my older colleagues would recognise him at once from his calloused palm and over-developed muscles of his right arm, together with a tendency to allow his weight to rest almost wholly on his right leg—and waited for his reaction. "Not bad," he said grudgingly, "Not bad. But they would have raised ten times that sum if they had made phosphorus pills!" I gently reminded him that what the students were engaged in was charity, not arson; that phosphorus pills, therapeutically, were valueless and always had been, while no one had ever challenged the action and uses of rhubarb pills. At the present rate of consumption, Edinburgh should be equal to meeting the local demand for pil. rheo co. for some time to come.

## "MONOPOLY" IN COLOUR FILMS

### Kodak, Ltd., advised to lower prices and discounts

SIGNIFICANT reductions in the selling prices set by Kodak, Ltd., for the colour film, and in the company's charges for processing, are recommended in a Monopolies Commission "Report on the Supply and Processing of Colour Film," published on April 28 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 9s. 6d.). The Commission recommended that the new prices should be fixed by the Board of Trade after consultation with Messrs. Kodak.

#### Margins Criticised

Another recommendation was that the normal retailer's discount on the sale of colour film should be reduced to "not substantially more" in actual amount than that on comparable black-and-white film [the rate of discount is already less on the colour film]. Kodak films should also, the Commission hold, be available to any retailer who wishes to deal in them. The Commission state:—

"We doubt whether the traditional margins in the chemists' trade have much to do with the level of margins allowed on colour film, for the margins for selected products sold by chemists, as shown in the lists submitted to us by Kodak itself, in fact vary from 20 per cent. to 38 per cent. In effect, 30 per cent. is the traditional minimum chemists' margin for photographic film and Kodak bears considerable responsibility for maintaining this tradition and applying it to colour as well as to black and white film. Any such move on the part of Kodak would, of course, meet strong opposition from the organised retailers, but we do not believe that this could be effective or could bring about any reduction in Kodak's trade. It is, of course, impossible to isolate the costs and profits of retail trading in the particular goods with which we are concerned. A retail margin of 30 per cent. is, we think, high for packaged goods of small bulk which have a quick turnover and are restocked by the supplier at short notice. We are struck in particular by the fact that the retailer can earn two or three times as much by selling a colour film as by the more-or-less identical operation of selling a black-and-white film; and if the colour film is process-paid the margin is nearly doubled again without his being required to give any additional service. As far as we can ascertain, the matter of financing of stocks hardly arises in this connection because of the credit terms allowed and the small stocks normally carried: the retailer has often sold the film for cash before the time arrives for him to pay for it. Kodak says that a great deal more is involved in the selling of colour film than a simple exchange of cash for a packaged commodity; that a proportion of customers need advice both on the kind of film to buy and on how to get the best results from it; that retailers who keep trained staff capable of giving such advice probably earn on average the margins they receive; and that the company does everything possible to encourage its appointed dealers to give

this kind of service. We do not find these arguments convincing."

Other recommendations are that the import duty on colour films should be abolished and that customers should be free to stipulate where their film should be processed. There should be no maintained or recommended retail price for processing, and suppliers should be prepared to consider giving technical help to independent processors who might wish to undertake the processing of the films that have so far been sold on a process-paid basis.

The recommendations are the outcome of the Commission's findings that the monopoly position of Kodak, Ltd. (more than 70 per cent. of the market in 1964) allows scope for economies of scale that would be passed on to the consumer. Messrs. Kodak's monopoly position is not felt by the Commission to be, of itself, acting against the public interest, nor is the objection that a reduction in the company's prices would strengthen its hold on the market regarded as valid. They believe that the company's pricing policy (so far as that relates to its own selling prices) is a result of its monopoly position and that, in the light of the high profits aimed at and obtained, it operates against the public interest.

A note of dissent by two members of the Commission from the conclusion their colleagues arrived at on Messrs. Kodak's pricing policy is appended to the report. They say that the company's overall profit level, although substantial and fairly high in relation to that of industry generally, is reasonable compared with those of other

fast-growing companies and companies producing "hobby" goods.

#### Company's Comments

Commenting on the report Messrs. Kodak say:—

"On a preliminary reading, the report appears to be a fair and reasonable presentation, and we are pleased that the Commission expresses its appreciation for the assistance given to it by Kodak, Ltd., since the investigation began in June 1963. . . . Also, that at this stage the Commission has only published recommendations to the President of the Board of Trade, and the company will welcome the opportunity of discussing these recommendations with the President.

The Commission has recommended that the question of Kodak prices and discounts should be discussed with the Board of Trade. Until such discussions have taken place, the company feels it would be wrong to make any comment other than that its discounts are traditional, bearing a relationship both to those discounts offered by other photographic manufacturers and those offered by manufacturers of non-photographic products handled by the same retailers.

However, it is significant that the Commission were not unanimous in their views. . . ."

In a written reply in the House of Commons on April 28 Mr. DOUGLAS JAY (President of the Board of Trade) accepted the general conclusions of the report and said that an immediate review of the import duty on films had been put in hand. He asked for representations from all interested parties, and hoped to arrive at a decision within three months. He would discuss with Messrs. Kodak recommended price cuts.

## TAXATION CHANGES

### Budget "payroll" tax is counterbalanced for manufacture

THE introduction of a selective employment tax to be collected with the employer's national insurance contributions was the main surprise ingredient of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget speech to Parliament on May 3. Estimated to bring in a net yield of £135 millions in 1966-67, the weekly payments an employer will have to make for each employee from September 5 are: Men, 25s.; women and boys under eighteen, 12s. 6d.; girls under eighteen, 8s. The tax will not be charged on contributions in respect of self-employment. Proposals will be put forward for refunding or counterbalancing the effect of the tax upon certain categories of employers and for paying premiums to manufacturing establishments. In respect of each employee in a manufacturing establishment, for whom the employer has paid the tax, the premium will be at the following weekly rates:—Men, 32s. 6d.; women and boys, 16s. 3d.; girls, 10s. 6d. Further details are given in a White Paper Cmnd. 2986 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d.).

Other proposals in the Budget were:

**Corporation Tax**—Fixed at 40 per cent.

**Temporary Import Surcharge.** — To end in November.

**Capital Gains Tax.**—From April 6, the special capital gains tax charge of 35 per cent. accruing to companies not yet within the charge to corporation tax in respect of any source of income is superseded. Gains will now be chargeable to corporation tax.

**Customs and Excise.**—Import duty on hydrocarbon oils (mainly lubricating oils) imported from European Free Trade Association countries reduced to twopence per gall. from September 1.

**Purchase Tax.**—No change but the Chancellor warned that he would use the regulator during the year if necessary.

**Overseas Investments.**—Voluntary restraint urged to slow down investment from Britain to "developed" countries in the sterling areas. Every effort should be made to finance projects from local sources of capital. (Projects costing less than £25,000 a year in the countries concerned would be exempt.)

**Sale of Postage Stamps.**—Shops wishing to sell postage stamps would no longer require a licence.

**Small Vans Allowances.**—Small vans which were precluded from initial allowances because they could be used for private purposes, will qualify for allowances when genuinely used for trade purposes.

## IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

A COMMITTEE to inquire into the profits of firms supplying drugs to the National Health Service was suggested by MR. K. LOMAS on May 2, but MR. KENNETH ROBINSON pointed out that the subject fell within the Sainsbury Committee's terms of reference. MR. LOMAS then referred to "Messrs. Pfizer" producing a drug "identical to one produced by I.C.I. but selling it at three times the price." Was that being considered by the Committee or would it be referred to the National Board for Prices and Incomes? Mr. Robinson replied that the matter had better be left to the Committee which he understood had sent a detailed financial questionnaire to pharmaceutical firms.

MR. NIGEL FISHER interposed "In order to put this matter into proper perspective, would the Minister confirm that in fact the price index for 1,200 major prescriptions of medicines actually declined by 4 per cent. per annum in 1962 and 1963 and rose by only 2 per cent. in the whole period between 1955 and 1965, although at the same time the prices of manufactured goods as a whole rose by 26 per cent.?"

MR. ROBINSON said he would want notice before he could confirm or deny the figures. The Ministry had recently been able to negotiate some substantial reductions in prices through the voluntary price regulation scheme.

### Increase in Prescribing

MR. KENNETH LEWIS asked the Minister of Health on May 2 whether the increase in the prescribing of drugs and the consequent increase in costs arose from more of the cheaper drugs being prescribed, or from a greater prescribing by doctors of more expensive drugs. MR. ROBINSON "The increase in the number and cost of prescriptions has not been confined to cheap or expensive drugs, but is reflected in almost all therapeutic groups."

### Hearing Aid Batteries

When MR. FRANK ALLASEN suggested on May 2 that hearing aid batteries should be available to pensioners through chemists by means of N.H.S. prescriptions MR. CHARLES LOUGHIN (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) said there would be extreme difficulties in attempting to put batteries on prescriptions at present "we do not want to impose additional burdens on the medical profession at present, because they are overworked. There were more than 600 hearing aid centres and hospitals issuing such batteries to National Health Service patients.

### Abortifacients

MRS. RENE SHORT asked the Home Secretary on April 28 if he would take steps by legislation or otherwise to prevent the sale of abortifacient drugs. MR. ROY JENKINS (Home Secretary) said it would not be practicable to prohibit the sale of many of the substances that were taken in the belief that they would terminate pregnancy, since they were substances in common use for other purposes. He was, however, keep-

ing the matter under review, and would be ready to consider introducing new restrictions on any particular drug shown to be harmful. MRS. SHORT then said that 14,000 pharmacists in the United Kingdom had been advised not to sell the drugs, "which are expensive, ineffective for the purpose and positively dangerous." She wanted the Home Secretary to agree that the only way to solve the problem was to prohibit manufacture. MR. JENKINS said he would discuss the matter with the Minister of Health. He was not opposed to the banning of a particular drug where it was shown to be a specific cause of danger and difficulty.

### Cancer, Vaccine Treatment.

MR. GORONWY ROBERTS (Minister, Education and Science) informed MR. A. BEANEY in a written answer on May 2 that he was aware of the clinical trial of a vaccine treatment for cancer at the Detroit Institute of Cancer Research and reported upon in a medical journal. The development of the treatment reflected the growing interest in tumour immunology.

### Consumer Protection

MR. A. M. F. PALMER asked the President of the Board of Trade on May 2 if it was proposed to introduce in this session legislation for consumer protection similar to the Protection of Consumers (Trade Descriptions) Bill introduced in the last Parliament. MR. DOUGLAS JAY (President, Board of Trade) said "I intend to introduce this legislation as soon as Parliamentary time permits. I cannot at present say whether it will be possible this session."

### Narcotic Drugs Control

DR. DAVID KERR asked the Home Secretary what action he proposed to take to control more effectively the distribution and consumption of addictive drugs. MR. ROY JENKINS, in a written reply on April 28, indicated that he was studying the adequacy of the Dangerous Drugs controls in the light of the recommendation of the Interdepartmental Committee on Drug Addiction.

MR. W. F. DEEDES asked the Minister of Health what action he had taken to implement the recommendation of the Brain Committee on drugs. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON, in a written answer on April 28, said that the treatment facilities were under review, and the Government had decided to accept the recommendation to set up an advisory committee on the whole problem of drug addiction. Consideration was still being given to the Committee's other main recommendations, which required legislation.

### Prescriptions Increase

MR. J. BRUCE-GARDYNE asked the Secretary of State for Scotland what was the increase, "by percentage and numbers" in prescriptions under the National Health Service in Scotland, comparing the month of January 1966 with the month of January 1965. MR.

WILLIAM ROSS (Secretary of State for Scotland) in a written answer on April 27 said "40 per cent.; 753,992." MR. BRUCE-GARDYNE then asked Mr. Ross what increase, by percentage and numbers, there had been in prescriptions under the National Health Service in Scotland in the year to January 31, 1966, compared with the previous year. Mr. Ross replied "20.5 per cent.; 4,494,150."

### Purchase Tax Repayment

MR. R. MATHEW asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would take steps, by legislation or otherwise, to see that purchase tax already paid to the revenue was repaid in all instances in which the retailer lost goods through no fault of his own (including theft where underwriters would not accept the risk).

MR. JOHN DIAMOND (Chief Secretary to the Treasury) in a written answer on April 27 said "No."

The Misrepresentation Bill was given a first reading in the House of Lords on April 26.

### Colour Films

Commenting on the report of the Monopolies Commission on the supply and processing of colour films MR. DOUGLAS JAY on April 28 said "The Commission's recommendation on the import duty carries great weight as an expression of the consumer interest, but does not in itself cover all the considerations to which the Board of Trade must, under the Import Duties Act 1958, have regard. Before coming to a final conclusion on this recommendation, therefore, I am putting in hand an immediate review of the duty on colour film, which will permit interested parties to make representations. I hope that this review will be completed within a period of three months."

## LEGAL REPORTS

### Trade Mark Infringements

IN the High Court, London, on April 29, Chelsea Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., Portman Square, London, W.1, consented to an order by Mr. Justice Pennycuick restraining them from infringing the registered trade marks Pfizer, Terramycin and Tetracycline, owned by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A., and from reproducing copies of labels attached to the containers of tetracycline made by Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent, who hold the copyright of the labels. The London company agreed to pay costs and was ordered to deliver up all infringing material within fourteen days.

### Unauthorised Sale of a Poison

FINES totalling £10, with £6 6s. costs, were imposed by the Birmingham City magistrates recently on Birmingham Co-operative Society, Ltd., for offences under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. MR. A. C. CASTLE, for the Pharmaceutical Society, said that a woman had been able to buy Optabs without a prescription at a Sheldon branch of the Society. The Co-operative Society admitted selling a substance containing adrenaline when not an authorised

seller of poisons, and selling it in a container not labelled according to the provisions of the Act. The prosecution was the first brought against the Society under the Act, and the fact that the product was on sale at the shop was the result of a slip by its wholesale department.

### Not as Labelled

AT Park petty sessions on April 19, Davanti Preparations, Ltd., were summoned under Sections 2 and 6 of the Food and Drugs Act by the local authority for selling at a pharmacy in Kensington High Street, a quantity of Drinamyl tablets. The tablets were certified by the public analyst, Dr. Amphlett Williams, to contain 3·5 mgm. of dexamphetamine sulphate and 22 mgm. of amylobarbitone per tablet instead of 5 mgm. and 32 mgm. respectively, as labelled, a deficiency of 30 per cent. For the defendants, who pleaded guilty, it was stated that tablets having the same constituents in approximately the same proportions as had been found by the analyst were also available on the market and closely resembled Drinamyl tablets. The vendor was uncertain from whom he had received the supply of tablets in question, and was unable to explain how they came to be in a container bearing the name of Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., from which the sampling officer had been served. A fine of £5 for selling a drug not of the substance demanded, £5 for giving a false label in connection with the tablets, with £7 costs, were imposed.

### LSD Test Case

IN what was said to be the first prosecution of its kind, freelance photographer and writer Roger Leonard Lewis, Eaton Mews, London, S.W.1, was convicted at Marlborough Street magistrates' court recently on charges of possessing thirteen cubes of sugar containing lysergic acid diethylamide 25, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or unlawfully obtained, and aiding and abetting an unknown person to sell the drug at premises not registered under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. Lewis told the magistrate he read of the drug in *London Life*, and had heard that it was supposed to improve the mind. He asked after the drug among patrons of a Chelsea coffee bar and a stranger sold him the sugar cubes for £3, telling him he had made the drug himself. Defending solicitor argued that to accuse the purchaser of aiding and abetting an illegal sale was carrying the meaning of the charge too far. Lewis was apparently ignorant that to purchase the drug otherwise than on prescription was an offence. As to the offence of unlawful possession, the solicitor submitted that the real purpose of the charge was to enable the police to trace the original perpetrator by detaining the possessor of the property. The law required the possessor to give a reasonable explanation as to how he came by the property, and Lewis had done that by telling the truth—that he purchased the drug in a coffee bar. Prosecuting solicitor submitted that, since Lewis was aware of

the full circumstances of the transaction, he was guilty of aiding and abetting. Whether he knew that the circumstances constituted an offence was immaterial. The magistrate found both charges proved and discharged Lewis conditionally for a year on payment of £25 fine with £10 10s. costs. Defending solicitor said he would ask the magistrate to state a case.

### COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

**ILFORD, LTD.**—Dr. A. J. O. Axford has been appointed a director.

**NORCROS, LTD.**—Mr. D. Kirkness has been appointed a director.

**APEX CONSTRUCTION, LTD.**—Authorised capital of the company has been increased to £100,000 to bring the issued capital more into line with the assets employed.

**PHOTO LABORATORIES (LONDON), LTD.**—The company have acquired the whole issued share capital of Sigma Photo Service, Ltd., Queensway, London, W.2. Mr. Saoulis (formerly managing director, Sigma Photo Service, Ltd.) has been appointed to the board of Photo Laboratories (London), Ltd.

**EUCRYL, LTD.**—The parent company is to be turned into a holding company with operating subsidiaries. The directors have decided to capitalise £100,000 from revenue reserves into ordinary shares and if approved distribute one for every four held as previously announced (*C. & D.*, March 26, p. 294). The chairman (Mr. H. E. Howard) says a good start has been made to 1966 and he looks forward with confidence to another satisfactory year.

**BRITISH DYEWOOD CO., LTD.**—Mr. John Campbell has been appointed managing director in place of Mr. E. L. F. Mucklow who has retired after forty-six years' service with the company, thirty-four years as managing director. Mr. Mucklow is the third generation of his family to serve the company and its predecessors, his grandfather having commenced business in 1842. Mr. Campbell has been in charge of production and is also the third generation of his family in the business. Mr. T. H. Kay is sales director.

### BUSINESS CHANGES

**CHAS. F. THACKRAY, LTD.** have moved their London office to larger premises at 67 Weymouth Street, W.1 (telephone (unchanged) Welbeck 8152).

**MR. N. A. PULLEN, M.P.S.** East-the-Water Pharmacy, Bideford, Devon, has taken over the business of K. L. Hardwick, M.P.S., 50 Mill Street, and has transferred all dispensing to his new address. The East-the-Water Pharmacy now becomes Harris Drug Store under the ownership of Mr. and Mrs. R. Harris.

**PFIZER, LTD.**, Sandwich, Kent, have formed a new agricultural division to control manufacture and marketing of the company's veterinary and animal health products in the United Kingdom. Mr. C. J. Jones becomes

general manager of the division and a member of the board of the Pfizer group. Mr. J. A. Mars becomes sales director of the division and is appointed a local director of Pfizer, Ltd.

### Appointments

**KIMBERLY-CLARK, LTD.**, Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent, have appointed Mr. P. R. Gardner field sales manager for their consumer division.

### OVERSEAS VISITS

**MR. W. E. LUSTY** (managing director, Lustys Natural Products Co., Ltd.), recently completed an extensive tour which included Canada, the United States, Mexico, Panama, Honolulu, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon and India. It was the most successful export drive he has undertaken for the company to date.

### PERSONALITIES

**MR. B. A. PORTER, M.P.S.**, is to be Canterbury's next mayor.

**MR. R. DICKINSON** (a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain) is one of the first applicants to be awarded a Winston Churchill travelling fellowship (financed by the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust). Mr. Dickinson's fellowship enables him to visit the United States of America for three months in order "to study the application of computers to pharmaceutical wholesalers." The trust received 3,303 applications and awarded sixty-six fellowships. Mr. Dickinson was elected a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1964.

**MR. H. M. SHEARD, M.Inst.M.S.M.**, who was installed as the new chairman of the Manchester branch of the Institute of Marketing on May 3, is field manager of Geigy (U.K.), Ltd., pharmaceuticals division. Mr. Sheard served an apprenticeship with a retail chemist for three years until the outbreak of the 1939-45 war, when he joined the R.A.F. After the war he joined Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd., Bradford. As a management trainee he spent two years in various departments at head office before becoming a trade representative. Mr. Sheard joined Messrs. Geigy as a medical representative in 1953 and was later promoted to area manager. He moved to the



company's head office in Manchester in November 1958 and was appointed to his present position as field manager two years later.

**DR. CEDRIC W. M. WILSON, M.D., Ph.D.** (reader and head of the department of pharmacology, Trinity College, University of Dublin) has become a vice-president of the British Medical Representatives Association.

**MR. W. S. WOOD**, who was formerly technical director of Laporte Chemicals, Ltd., and for the past four years has been responsible for the licensing activities of the Laporte group, is to retire on June 30 after forty-eight years' service. He will continue to be associated with Laporte as a consultant.

**MR. G. C. S. HILLMAN, F.P.S.**, who has been secretary of the Woking Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society for many years and twice chairman of the branch, was presented recently with a gold watch by Dr. A. L. Glenn on behalf of the branch members. Mr. Hillman is retiring to Eastbourne shortly.

**DR. G. B. WEST, B.Pharm., Ph.D., D.Sc.**, at present reader of pharmacology in the School of Pharmacy, University of London, has been appointed head of consultancy services and chief pharmacologist on the staff of the British Industrial Biological Research Association (B.I.B.R.A.) at Crowthorne, Surrey, from September 1. After a brief spell in industry as head of the pharmacology department at The British Drug Houses, Ltd., he was appointed lecturer to the School of Pharmacy in 1947. In 1950, he became senior lecturer in pharmacology in the University of St. Andrews. From 1953, he and J. F. Riley (a radiotherapist), produced a series of papers which enabled workers throughout the world to study the histamine-releasing power of drugs by following degranulation and disruption of mast cells. He obtained his D.Sc. degree in 1954 and returned to London in 1956 as reader in pharmacology. Dr. West has published over 200 research papers and ten reviews. He is co-editor of the series "Progress in Medicinal Chemistry," now in its fifth volume. At present, he is engaged with two colleagues in writing a textbook of pharmacology. In his new appointment, Dr. West's principal responsibility will be to advise B.I.B.R.A. member companies on problems of toxicology in the food, chemical, cosmetics and packaging fields. Such advice includes the design of studies needed to satisfy the criteria prescribed by the authorities in Britain and overseas. He will also be in charge of the B.I.B.R.A. information department. Further, Dr. West will represent the Association's director (Dr. L. Goldberg) on certain committees.

## DEATHS

**BAGNALL.**—In a fire at her home on April 21, Mrs. Mary Bagnall, aged forty-three, Mrs. Bagnall was the wife of Mr. Gerald D. Bagnall, M.P.S.I., who owns a pharmacy at Main Street, Tallaght, co. Dublin, Eire.

**BAWN.**—Suddenly, on April 23, Mr. Ronald Harry Bawn, M.P.S., aged fifty-

six, Mr. Bawn, proprietor of the old-established family business of Bawn's Pharmacy, Ltd., The Brittox, Devizes, Wilts, qualified in 1931. He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

**BEATTIE.**—In the Royal Victoria hospital, Belfast, Northern Ireland, recently, Mr. Arthur Beattie, M.P.S.N.I., Aborfeld, Ballymoney. Mr. Beattie, who qualified in 1934, was a director of John Baxter, Ltd., Ballymoney.

**BANNISTER.**—Recently, Mr. Thomas Geoffrey Bannister, M.P.S., 124 High Street, Tewkesbury, Glos, aged fifty-four. Mr. Bannister qualified in 1937 and had been in business in Tewkesbury since 1934. He was four times mayor of Tewkesbury, a justice of the peace and a former borough alderman. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and two sons.

**EGAN.**—On April 9, Mr. Thomas Francis Egan, M.P.S., c/o St. Margaret's, 122 Eton Crescent, Swansea, Glam. Mr. Egan qualified in 1904.

**KERR.**—Unexpectedly on April 20, Mr. Thomas Walter Kerr, M.P.S.I., 23 Baggott Street, Dublin, Eire, aged seventy-two. Mr. Kerr qualified in 1922 and had been manager of the Baggott Street pharmacy of Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson for forty-three years. He was a native of Northern Ireland and served his apprenticeship with Wells & Co., Baggott Street, qualifying in 1922. The following year he took over the management of the Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson branch with which he was to be associated until the day of his death (he

was working in the pharmacy until closing time that evening). Mr. Kerr is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter.

**LUMLEY.**—On April 5, Mr. Robert Lumley, of Milverton, Highfield Road, West Byfleet, Surrey. Mr. Lumley qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1931. He retired from his position as managing director of Boots Pure Drug Co. (India), Ltd., early in 1965, after completing nearly thirty years' service in the Indian sub-continent. He joined the company in 1926 on the retail side of the organisation and went to India in 1936. Mr. Lumley leaves a widow and a daughter.

**PAGE.**—On April 20, Mr. Francis Jonas Page, M.P.S., c/o Seager's Pharmacy, Main Road, Kalk Bay, Cape Town, South Africa, aged forty-five. Mr. Page qualified in 1949 and had been in business in Kalk Bay for several years.

**PAGE.**—On April 17, Mr. Sydney Henry Page, M.P.S., 6 Royal Parade, Bayhill Road, Cheltenham, Glos. Mr. Page qualified in 1904.

**RANKIN.**—On April 14, Mr. James Rankin, M.P.S., 5a Solihull Lane, Hall Green, Birmingham, 28. Mr. Rankin registered in Great Britain in 1951 under the reciprocal agreement with Northern Ireland.

**WALKER.**—Recently, Mr. Robert Holliday Walker, M.P.S., Ormuz House, Staindrop, near Barnard Castle, co. Durham. Mr. Walker qualified in 1920.

## GROWING USE OF AEROSOLS Present market and future prospects

IT is expected that the number of aerosols that will be filled in the United Kingdom during 1966 will rise to 150 million (from 128 million in 1965); looking further ahead they should rise to at least 250 million a year by 1970 and to 400 million by 1975. Those predictions emerged at a "teach in" arranged by the British Aerosols Manufacturers' Association in London on April 27 for advertising executives to acquaint them with the various uses of aerosols. During 1965 British aerosol manufacturers exported 15 per cent. of their output and a considerable export business has now been built up in containers, machinery etc. for fillers abroad. Latest figures available from European countries are for 1964 and show that Switzerland which used three aerosols per head of population, is in the lead. Germany used 2·5; France 2·2 and Britain 2·1. The growth potential could be seen, said MR. H. R. HEARN (chairman of the Association's technical committee) who was one of the speakers at the "teach in," by the fact that in the United States the usage was already 7 per head. Whilst Germany led Western Europe in production that was due to the large volume of hair sprays sold in that market. Britain was the most advanced so far as household products were concerned.

Forecasting was difficult because of the growth of new products. Who, he asked, would have thought a year ago that oven cleaners would account for 12 million aerosols? Another rapidly

growing usage was the aerosol personal deodorant. The popularity of hair sprays in aerosol form could bring in its train demand for hair tints and similar products in the same form. The other main speaker, MR. S. W. FRANKISH (chairman, standards committee), said that market research tended to show that it was the younger generation which favoured aerosols and the reason they gave was "convenience." Prices of aerosols in Britain were generally cheaper than in Europe. The chairman (MR. M. N. CONVILLE), said there was a trend towards bigger containers but Mr. Frankish believed that trend had already been established. Asked if the larger containers would cause problems for the retailer in his counter and shelf spaces he replied that the containers took up no additional space on their base, the addition was usually in height and within the normal shelf height.

### Annual Report

The Association's annual report gives news of a campaign to widen the Association's membership and to draw attention to potential uses of aerosols. The drive includes publication of an illustrated brochure designed to tell the story of the industry's growth and to stimulate interest in aerosols. The report also mentions that discussions are to be opened on the future relationship between the British Aerosol Manufacturers' Association and the Chemical Industries Association.

## TRADE NOTES

**New Bottle Sizes.**—Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., Victoria Road London, N.W.10, have made their Vaseline lemon shampoo available in small and large bottles in addition to the medium bottles and sachets already available.

**Distributors of a Tablet Speciality.**—Distributors of Lipoflavonoid are Lewis Laboratories, Ltd., Lavender Walk, Leeds, 9, and not as stated in the C. & D. Tablet and Capsule Identification Guide.

**New "Giant" Size.**—Claimed "The best soap for all the family," Wright's coal tar soap is now available from Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., in "giant" bath size in addition to the toilet and bath sizes.

**Two Products, Two Functions.**—Associated Products, Ltd., Eldon Street House, London, E.C.1, point out that their new Heluan nail hardener is for use solely as a hardener. It should be applied daily by those who have delicate and breaking nails. The Heluan nail-polish remover is a totally different product which also "does what it says."

**Ten-day Slimmer Treatment.**—H. & T. Kirby & Co., Ltd., Willesden Green, London, N.W.2, offer slimmers a ten-



day treatment "to disperse fatty tissue without special dieting." The treatment is presented as two bottles of tablets—one white and one orange. White tablets contain methyl cellulose and calcium phosphate, the orange vitamins, A, B, B<sub>2</sub>, nicotinamide and calciferol.

## Bonus Offers

**BAYER PRODUCTS CO.**, Winthrop House, Surbiton, Surrey. Lenium dandruff control. Fourteen invoiced as twelve on order value £4 19s. or more; thirteen invoiced as twelve on order



between £2 13s. 8d. and £4 15s. in value. Operative until June 30. [Corrected note.]

**CHESEBROUGH-PONDS, LTD.**, Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. Q-tips. Thirteen packs invoiced as twelve. Till June 30. Spray 'N Stay. Twelve invoiced as eleven on special 6-oz. offer can. Till June 30.

**CLAY & ABRAHAM (MNFG.), LTD.**, 40 Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1. Susie's Perfect Cleaner (in display outer of twelve sprinkler tins). Thirteen invoiced as twelve. Till June 30.

**CUSSONS, SONS & CO., LTD.**, Kersal Vale, Manchester, 7. Imperial Leather series. 10s. in cash, or stock valued at 13s. 9d., on parcel containing eight large and eight small after-shave, five large and five small brilliantine, five large and five small hair grooming, four hair cream, 1 doz. shaving stick refills and five shave cream, 20s. in cash or stock valued at 27s. 6d. on parcel containing two aerosol hair spray, two aerosol deodorant, two aerosol shave foam, twenty small and eight large after-shave, fourteen small and five large brilliantine, eight small and five large hair grooming, twelve solid brilliantine, six shower talc, six shaving cream, six hair cream, twelve shaving stick and refill. 10s. in cash or stock valued at 13s. 9d. on parcel containing 1-doz. aerosol deodorant, aerosol hair grooming and aerosol shave foam.

**H. J. HEINZ CO., LTD.**, Hayes Park, Hayes, Middlesex. Eleven cases (each of twenty-four, and whether they are cans, jars, strained or junior) invoiced as ten.

**LLOYD'S PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD.**, 36 Berkeley Square, London, W.1. Bonjela mouth jelly. Fourteen invoiced as twelve.

**MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD.**, Hoddesdon, Herts. Tyrozets. Eighty-four invoiced as seventy-two.

**R. SUMNER & CO., LTD.**, Liverpool, 1. Kilsect insect powder, Kilsant ant-

## "HOLIDAY OF A LIFETIME" SCHEME

### 120 free air trips to New York and Niagara Falls

THIS autumn sixty Ilford dealers and/or their assistants, their wives or other companions—120 people in all—will be enjoying the "Holiday of A Lifetime"—at the expense of Ilford, Ltd.

They will be spending one week in New York and Niagara Falls as the winners of a "Go New York—Buy Ilford" scheme organised by the company.

The contest is a simple-to-enter competition with sixty prizes, each a holiday for two in North America.

With every Ilford order the dealer receives a free supply of competition entry forms—so many for colour films, so many for black-and-white and other photographic equipment. The form lists eight good-picture points. All the entrant has to do is choose six, put them in order, then write a slogan in seven words or less.

No limit is placed on the number of entries, more forms being available until the closing date of the competition: July 31. "Everyone has an equal chance of winning," say Messrs. Ilford, "and it might well be you. Remember, there are 120 air trips to be won. This is one competition you can enter, and win, because the competition is based on something you know about—photography."

The lucky winners will leave London for New York on September 24 in a chartered B.O.A.C. jet-liner. On arrival, the whole party will be accommodated at one first-class hotel, the Commodore, centrally situated at 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue. The hotel is twenty-five stories high, with over 2,000 rooms, each with television, radio, private bath and shower.

Sight-seeing opportunities include a



New York harbour, with statue of Liberty in foreground and skyline of New York in the background.

three-hour cruise around Manhattan Island; visits to the famous Times Square on Broadway; to Greenwich Village; Chinatown; Wall Street; the U.N. building; and the Empire State Building.

Some time will be spent on excursions outside New York, and there is also a trip to Niagara Falls—a fantastic sight, particularly when viewed, as the Ilford party will view them, from the decks of the steamer, the "Maid of the Mist," in the basin below the Falls. Here the water drops 167 ft. from the fast-flowing Niagara River, which at this point is 3,100 ft. wide. Ilford's visitors, and especially those interested in photography, will doubtless want to visit the Seagram tower, the platform 500 ft. above the Falls.

At Niagara the whole party will again be accommodated in one hotel, the Sheraton Brock, where there will be a grand dance before the return to New York for the air trip home.

killer powder in puffer packs. Thirteen invoiced as twelve. Fourteen as twelve on order for 6 doz. assorted. Till June 30.

### Premium Offers

CHESEBROUGH-POND'S, LTD., Clearway men's hairdressing, Road atlas in seven colours, pig-skin-bound, with matching torch at a reduction of 25s. 6d. Till June 30.

GOYA, LTD., 161 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Goya spray set. Handbag perfume spray at a saving of £1. Till July 15.

REMINGTON ELECTRIC SHAVER, LTD., 26 Kensington High Street, London, W.8. Lektronic II electric shaver 10s. off price of a compact travel kit comprising a zipped travel pouch for the Lektronic II, a Remington powder stick to set

up the beard for shaving in hot weather when there is a tendency to perspire; and a two-pin continental adaptor for use should the Lektronic II require recharging abroad. Till August 31.

### Discontinued

ELI LILLY & CO., LTD., Basingstoke, Hants. Pulvules, no. 265, aminophylline and Amytal (100); no. 44, Ephedrine and Amytal (500); no. 374, Illosone 125 mgm. (500). Tablets, no. 4005, Amytal and belladonna (100); no. 7, Ilotycin 100 mgm. (24); no. 4011 sodium Amytal 60 mgm., uncoated blue (100). Solution, no. 45, Merthiolate (all sizes). Elixir, no. 247, Seconal (16 oz.); no. 225, Amytal (80 oz.). Cream, no. 11, Drenison (5 gm.); no. 12, Drenison with neomycin (5 gm.). Ointment, no. 85 Drenison (5 gm.); no. 86 Drenison with neomycin (5 gm.). No supplies available after May 31.

## NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

### PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

**Seventy-five-Dose Unit.**—Riker Laboratories, Loughborough, Leics, announce that, from May 2, Medihaler-Ergotamine is being supplied in re-styled oral adapter (replacing current 60-dose model).

**Cytotoxic Agent.**—Roche Products, Ltd., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1, have launched a new speciality Natulan cytotoxic agent for the treatment of Hodgkin's disease and other advanced reticuloses. Packs are containers of fifty and 250 50-mgm. capsules. Schedule 4B restrictions apply.

**Pain-relieving Jelly for the Mouth.**—Lloyds' Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 36 Berkeley Square, London, W.1, have introduced a topical gel containing choline salicylate and a quaternary ammonium compound for the treatment of inflammatory and traumatic lesions of the



mouth and gums. The new product, Bonjela, is understood to have shown, in one series of clinical tests in the United States, a "significant" aid to healing in 93 per cent. of cases. Bonjela is not being advertised direct to the public. The pack is a tube of 10 gm.

### FOODS

**Baby-food Flavours.**—J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Carrow Works, Norwich, are introducing to the trade two new varieties of Instant foods: Pears and rice, and egg custard and cereal.

**New "Junior" Variety.**—H. J. Heinz Co., Ltd., Hayes Park, Hayes, Middlesex, have added to their range of foods in 7½-oz. cans "junior" vegetables in chicken broth (already available in 4½-oz. can).

### VETERINARY SPECIALITIES

**Combined Vaccine for Poultry.**—A new combined Newcastle disease and epidemic tremor vaccine, Trendivac, for poultry is available from the agricultural division of Pfizer, Ltd.,

Sandwich, Kent. Trendivac is issued in 250-mil plastic sachet and 50-mil polypropylene bottle. Two injections, each of ½ mil, are recommended, the first at 8-10 weeks and the second at point-of-lay or 16-24 weeks of age. Shelf life of the vaccine is twelve months at 2-10°C. (36-50°F.). Trendivac may not be sold in Northern Ireland.

**A Treatment Against Sheep Worms.**—Enough doses of a new treatment against worms in sheep for 300 lambs are easily held in the fingers of one hand, state the manufacturers, Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts. The new product, Loxon paste, is packed into plastic cartridges, each sufficient to dose 100

lambs, enabling a shepherd to walk around with sufficient doses in the pocket of his jacket for 1,000 lambs. Loxon paste is a new formulation of haloxon, the anthelmintic used in the already established Loxon liquid. It is administered by means of a Varidoser gun obtainable from the manufacturers. Rotating the cartridge in the thread of



the gun enables an accurate dose to be delivered. The new formulation is claimed not only to cut out waste and wool staining but also to guard against drenching pneumonia and the risk of damage to a sheep's throat. The paste is of such a consistency that it cannot normally be spat out after dosing, and extensive tests under field conditions have shown that it is, in fact, well retained.

## MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

**Award For Long Service.**—The thirtieth presentation for twenty-five years' service with S. Maw Son & Sons, Ltd., took place recently when Mr. D. Berry (director) handed over to Miss M. Wright (from the company's dressings department), a gold watch.

**Shop Refit as Prize.**—Mr. F. B. Hessian, right (director and superintendent chemist, Birmingham Co-operative Chemists, Ltd.) is congratulated by Messrs. J. J. Clark (merchandising manager of Beecham Proprietary Medicines, Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs) and



D. F. Pearmain (executive director, William Mason & Son, Ltd., makers of Nordia Shopfittings, 25 Wellington Street, Leeds, 1) on the company's success in winning a national promotion organised by Messrs. Beecham. The company gains a £1,000 shop refit. Runner's up prize (a £500 refit) went to Arnolds Pharmacy, Ltd., at Bideford, Devon. Additional prizes of £100 went to one assistant each employed by the winners.



**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' SERVICE:** Two new members of the 25 Years' Service Club of Horlicks, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, were welcomed at a dinner in Windsor recently. They were Miss Peggy D. Hill (front left), and Mrs. Mary E. Colson, Slough. Mrs. Colson was presented with a spin-drier and Miss Hill with travelling cases. Mr. J. M. Lawrence, longest serving member of the board present, presided. Other directors present included Messrs. R. W. Bowden, G. W. Severn, P. Campbell (managing), and John Horlick (overseas and marketing).



**JUDGING A COMPETITION:** Final selections being made in the 1966 Rexall window-display competition (first prize: a P. & O.-Orient Line cruise for two) for which 300 retail pharmacists submitted entries. First prize went to Mr. S. Z. Picken, M.P.S., (A. R. Sandbach, Ltd., 67 High Street, Biddulph, Stoke-on-Trent).

## DRUG INDUSTRY IN NATIONAL ECONOMY

### £35 millions contributed in foreign exchange in 1963

RESULTS of a survey conducted towards the end of 1965 jointly by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry and the Proprietary Association of Great Britain to find out what contribution the pharmaceutical industry was making toward the country's balance of payments are given in the A.B.P.I.'s annual report for 1965-66, published on May 2. The survey was the first of its kind carried out for any industry. Returns relating to the year 1963 were obtained from companies responsible for 83·5 per cent. of the industry's total exports and overall, those companies were found to have contributed £35 millions in foreign exchange to the country's balance of payments.

In addition to total export sales of £54 millions (pharmaceuticals accounted for £45 millions), they received "financial" or "invisible" payments of £30 millions. British-owned companies accounted for £33 millions of the exports and £4 millions of imports, and the subsidiaries of overseas companies for £21 millions of the exports and £10 millions of the imports. For the "invisible" payments British-owned companies had a net balance of £7 millions and overseas companies' subsidiaries a net debit of £11 millions. On balance the net export earnings of the British subsidiaries of overseas pharmaceutical companies slightly more than offset their net remittances abroad.

#### Production Increased

Among other items the annual report mentions that the industry's production rose by nearly 10 per cent. in 1964 to £245 millions, about £26 millions' worth being used within the industry. A joint panel of the Association and the Pharmaceutical Society investigated during 1965 the use of a simple method of marking products based on combinations of two to four letters. It is now proposed to set up an expert group to advise on the classification of drugs according to their pharmacological action and toxicity. The Association has recommended that makers' branded tablets or capsules should apply a house name or house mark to those products to facilitate identification.

The annual report emphasises that manufacturers must also actively promote the use of their products, because "a medicine that is not used benefits no one." However, "an increasing amount of effort is being directed towards finding ways of reducing the volume of sales promotion material without reducing the efficiency with which the manufacturers communicate with doctors and pharmacists." According to the report, expenditure on direct mail expressed as a percentage of sales fell from 2·6 in 1962 to 2·4 in 1964.

The report points out that sometimes "as few as 50 per cent. of patients have regularly taken the medicine prescribed for them. To avoid the waste and therapeutic failure that must result from this disobedience of doctors' instructions the Association would wel-

come discussions on ways in which clearer and more forceful directions on dosage and treatment could be conveyed to patients." The report says that "the Association also favours more information being given to patients on the dangers of disobeying doctors' instructions in other ways—for example, by exceeding the prescribed dose or passing the medicine on to those for whom it was not prescribed."

#### Research and Taxation

On the industry's research efforts the report suggests that if the outlay were regarded as an investment expenditure rather than as a current cost it could be classified as capital expenditure and amortised over time. This would result in a "more realistic" assessment of capital employed.

#### One Member Less

Not in the report, but given by Mr Sam Howard (chairman of the pharmaceuticals division, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.) on April 25, were reasons, in greater detail than previously, that the company left the Association in August 1965 (*C. & D.* August 7, 1965, p. 131). The Association's £100,000 public-relations budget, he said, exceeded that of the entire chemical industry, yet the Association had proposed doubling it. The Sainsbury report would make all such expenditure redundant. Mr. Howard claimed that by its resignation I.C.I. had caused the A.B.P.I. to think again about publicity. The division was exporting 59 per cent. of its production against 28·5 per cent. claimed by the Association for the industry as a whole. Moreover, it was spending £1·8 millions annually on research, against an average of £140,000 for the sixty manufacturer members of the Association.

## CHEMICAL AND DYESTUFFS TRADERS

### Luncheon and annual meeting

THE annual luncheon of the British Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders' Association was held in London on April 26. The occasion was for the chairman (Mr. D. E. Flaherty) something of an anniversary, for he had just completed forty years in the industry. The year since the previous meeting, said Mr. Flaherty, had been a difficult one for merchants, the "temporary" surcharge still bearing hard on them. He hoped the Government was taking note that the psychological effect of the surcharge was proving greater than the fiscal, weakening the goodwill that had been such an asset of Britain in the past. Welcoming the guests, he mentioned specially the Ambassador from Sweden, Britain's largest partner in the European Free Trade Association.

SIR PAUL CHAMBERS (chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.), who replied as principal guest, brought a "note of hope" about the temporary character of the import surcharge—a reminder that income tax had been brought in as a temporary measure in 1799. Merchanting, said Sir Paul, was ill regarded. He doubted if "people of certain views" understood its key position, merchants being the people who found out what people wanted. He did not deny the value of forward-looking statistics, but the danger of regarding them as a target under centralised planning was that low-productivity activities were likely to be subsidised.

The Association's annual report, presented at the forty-third annual meeting held the same day, referred to members' problems arising from the squeeze on the country's economy and on many raw materials. Desirable as was the objective of replacing imported supplies of chemicals by domestic production, the home user industries needed raw material supplies at world prices to be competitive in export markets. Suggestions had been voiced by the industry that the Board of Trade should be empowered to impose provisional duties while an anti-dumping

case was under consideration, and similar proposals were known to be receiving attention in other countries. Such a step was viewed by the council with concern, as being likely to penalise essential supplies for the user industries. Those views had been made known to the Board of Trade, and the Association had been assured that, should there be any such alteration in the anti-dumping procedure, it would apply only in appropriate cases and the powers would not be used automatically. The lack of adequate statistics had been noted by the Economic Development Committee for the Chemical Industry, and there was strong pressure for an improvement in the United Kingdom import statistics covering products of the chemical industry. The duty-relief scheme for industrial oils had been the subject of discussions with the Customs authorities over a long period and the bonded user scheme now proposed offered a solution. By January 1, 1968, all import duties between the E.F.T.A. countries would have been removed, and member countries of the European Economic Community would have eliminated import-duty barriers among themselves. Unless progress were made in "Kennedy round" meetings on tariff reduction, the barriers between E.F.T.A. and the Common Market would narrow trading activity, bringing to nought the outward looking policy of expansion in trade in chemicals that must be the objective of the Economic Development Committee.

#### Officers

Officers of the Association for the year are: President, Mr. G. S. Baché; Vice-president, Mr. C. W. Lovegrove; Chairman, Mr. D. E. Flaherty; Vice-chairman, Mr. Fred Weil; Treasurer, Mr. J. Berthoud; Council, Messrs. G. H. Owtram (Chas. Page & Co., Ltd.), R. A. Pargeter (Kingsley & Keith (Chemicals), Ltd.), L. A. Quick (Langley-Smith & Co., Ltd.), and C. H. Wilson (Cole & Wilson, Ltd.).

# PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

## Items from the 1965 annual report

THE Pharmaceutical Society was still short of working capital at the end of 1965, states report of the Council for 1965, prepared for presentation to members at the annual meeting on May 18. The balance sheet shows that the general fund was short of cash at the end of the year to the extent of £27,172, in spite of the increased fee income. Though the net assets of the general fund increased by £29,198, the improvement was "locked up" mainly in increases in the value of stocks of publications and work in progress on future publications.

### Public Relations Costs

Under the heading "Miscellaneous Activities," expenditure on publicity and public relations is recorded as having decreased from £5,842 to £5,043, but the figure did not include £4,236 spent on the "Medicines—with Care" exhibition, nor the proportion of time spent by staff of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, which was costed at £4,870 for the year. The figure of £8,547 for "Sundries" included £744 subscriptions to other bodies, £1,721 in respect of the Albert Hall meeting, £1,946 for the expenses of miscellaneous committees, £569 for circulars to members and a provision of £1,300 to cover the estimated legal costs incurred up to December 31, 1965, in connection with the High Court action, *Dickson v. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*.

There was a surplus of £28,198 on the Society's general fund income-and-expenditure account, against a deficit

of £33,558 in the previous year. The new scale of members' and premises' fees increased the income by £99,172 over that of 1964. A favourable balance of £3,503 arose on the examination account. Examination fees had been increased in 1964 but the full effect of the increases was not felt until 1965. There was a fall of £664 in the income from students' registration fees; a similar decrease occurred between 1963 and 1964.

### Higher Cost of Administering Act

The cost of administration of the Pharmacy Acts increased from £41,400 in 1964 to £44,178 in 1965. There was a small increase in the cost of branch organisation, which rose from £25,133 in 1964 to £25,764 in 1965.

In the course of the year the freehold and leasehold interests in a proposed new headquarters site at Lambeth were acquired at a cost of £133,396. In October the Society was told by the Minister of Housing and Local Government that the Minister was unable to issue the planning decision on the Lambeth site in the absence of an office development permit, and indicated that the matter was being left in abeyance for the time being. At the year end correspondence with the various Ministries concerned was still continuing regarding the Society's case. The Council decided to purchase the Lambeth site, since it was advised that, in the event of the Society being unable to obtain the various permissions which it required in order to build there, it would be left with

a valuable property investment.

A survey of the number of students attending the seventeen schools of pharmacy at the commencement of the autumn session showed that the number had increased to 2,706 from 2,607 at the corresponding period of 1964. The report mentions the problem of controlling post-graduate practical training, the changing pattern of pharmaceutical education, and the fact that many new degree courses are being introduced—"the question of practical training is still under review and the Council is conscious that a decision on future policy must not be delayed."

### Use of "Pharmacy" to be Fostered

No agreement had been reached with the National Pharmaceutical Union on the question of the national sign for pharmacies. Pending further development in the matter it was decided to advocate the more widespread use of the word "Pharmacy."

The way in which the Society might assist in the salary problem of the hospital pharmacist was discussed with the Guild of Public Pharmacists, and concern at the unsatisfactory position of dispensing assistants was made known to the Ministry of Health. The preparation was begun of a report on the present position of pharmacists and pharmaceutical arrangements in the Forces.

It was felt, in the light of experience of other countries and the absence of evidence of the extent to which such a group would be supported, that it would be premature to take steps in

## BALANCE SHEET FOR 1965 (SET AGAINST 1964 FIGURES)

	1964 £	1965 £		1964 £	1965 £
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Investments at cost or as valued at date of receipt—			DEDUCT LIABILITIES		
Freehold property and ground rents ...	394,764	526,609	Creditors and amounts received in advance	77,306	78,671
Stocks and shares ... ... ...	148,513	189,876	NET ASSETS, representing endowment and accumulated funds as below ... ...	886,046	969,951
Redemption policies, at approximate surrender value ... ...	16,000	17,000	ENDOWMENT AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS		
Laboratory, office equipment and motor cars at cost: Less: Depreciation ...	7,080	16,382	Endowment funds ... ... ...	166,039	177,220
Stock of publications and paper ...	92,626	125,270	Accumulated income funds ... ... ...	188,230	202,330
Debtors, prepayments and income tax recoverable ... ...	60,040	62,420	Other accumulated funds ... ... ...	531,777	590,401
Treasury bills, at cost and local authority loans ... ...	251,657	86,599			
Balances with bankers and cash in hand	-7,328	24,466			
	963,352	1,048,622		886,046	969,951

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	1964 £	1965 £		1964 £	1965 £
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Education ... ... ...	48,693	50,201	INCOME		
Administration of Pharmacy Acts ...	41,400	44,178	Examination fees ... ... ...	15,664	18,567
Branch organisation ... ...	25,133	25,764	Students' registration fees ... ...	2,554	1,890
Publications ... ... ...	199,163	218,373	Sale of register, etc. ... ...	5,336	4,767
Administration ... ...	135,799	141,548	Publications ... ... ...	216,468	212,472
Miscellaneous ... ...	14,860	21,258	Members' fees ... ...	140,414	209,382
	Surplus —	28,198	Premises fees ... ...	46,646	76,850
			Income from investments ...	4,408	5,594
			Deficit	33,558	—
	£465,048	£529,522		£465,048	£529,522

the direction of establishing a membership group for industrial pharmacists at the present time. The problem of ensuring adequate control over the distribution of commercial samples of medicines was considered and the views of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry obtained on a suggested draft rule for submission to the Poisons Board to deal with the matter.

The Joint Veterinary-Pharmaceutical Committee was concerned mainly with evidence to be presented on the Government's proposals for animal medicines in the proposed new medicines legislation. The work done over the years on the Committee's own draft Bill helped considerably in dealing with this matter.

#### Expenditure "Breakdown"

Details of the way the various items of expenditure in the table are made-up are as follows (comparative 1964 figures in parentheses):—

**EDUCATION:** Examinations £15,064 (£16,420); library £9,362 (£7,992); Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences £15,444 (£14,200); Pharmaceutical Trust £27,755 (£27,755); educational grants and scholarships £10,331

(£10,081); less grants received from Pharmaceutical Trust £27,755 (£27,755).

**PHARMACY ACTS ADMINISTRATION:** Registers, maintenance (salaries and expenses) £13,850 (£12,204); publication £3,250 (£3,037); inspectors' and agents' salaries and expenses £24,833 (£22,982); prosecution and legal charges and Statutory Committee expenses £2,245 (£3,177).

**B R A N C H ORGANISATION:** Grants to branches £10,213 (£9,961); Representatives' meetings, conference, etc. £15,551 (£15,172).

**PUBLICATIONS:** *Pharmaceutical Journal* £166,384 (£142,369); other publications £51,991 (£56,794).

**ADMINISTRATION:** Maintenance of premises £33,038 (£35,369); office salaries and expenses £78,802 (£73,152); staff pensions, etc. £16,383 (£16,134); Council and Scottish Executive expenses £10,499 (£8,784); Council members' attendance fees £2,826 (£2,360).

**MISCELLANEOUS:** Publicity and public relations £5,043 (£5,842); British chemical reference substances £1,471 (£2,178); Medicines with care exhibition £4,236 (—); Scottish shelf testing scheme £1,961 (—); Sundries £8,547 (£6,840).

found. Feed conversion rates must be improved and "precision-bred stock" (result of a programme of intensification and quality) would require specialist feeds. There was a concomitant risk of disease, necessitating more usage of drugs and supplements. Farmers would be prepared to pay more for specialist products than they had been in the past, prophylactic therapy would expand, and new techniques in breeding were emerging as the result of employing oestrogens. Specialisation in agriculture could be expected to be followed by specialisation in retail outlets, reducing the number of merchants and agricultural pharmacies. However, a number of new type agricultural pharmacy would increase. "Perhaps we may see 550-600 major-turnover businesses and a fringe of rural premises supplying minor items." Agriculture merchants were now employing pharmacists and compounders might also come to have need of them. Members of the group should help pharmacists to meet the problems of the future with positive action. Mr. Bootland's recommendations included talks to final-year students to find recruits for agricultural pharmacy, and extending the "Portsmouth" course. He considered that pharmacists in agricultural practice should offer to train new men, that in the Society's journal should have a regular section on agricultural and veterinary pharmacy, and that the Society should circulate relevant abstracts. The group needed 300 more members, and there should be more meetings on agricultural and veterinary matters, with panels of experts to advise individual members when necessary.

#### Band Wagorners

During the discussion Mr. S. BULL said that many were trying to get on the "environmental hygiene band-wagon." At the moment all the business was going away from pharmacies, and MR. BOOTLAND emphasised the size of that field. Dairy and poultry hygiene each provided a "vast untapped" market. Consideration should be given to methods of hygiene appropriate for the species, and the subject was one in which the Society should lead.

MR. KEITH JENKINS said that one service in which the pharmacist could excel was in evaluating antiseptics and disinfectants in intensive husbandry. That was also a task which the Department of Pharmaceutical Services could do, thereby enhancing the prestige of the Society. When Mr. A. E. MOSS, Shrewsbury, suggested there was a danger to pharmacists from large product groups, MR. BOOTLAND disagreed. Some business would be lost but it would be of the type that was not usually profitable.

Regular local meetings of the group were recommended by MR. J. H. MOORE, and MR. KEITH JENKINS saw no reason why committee members should not visit groups of three or more branches of the Society and provide lecturers.

Messrs. S. BULL, S. Bootland and W. P. B. Phillipps were elected to the group committee. Meetings at Huntingdon in October and at Edinburgh early in the winter of 1967 were announced.

## AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PHARMACY

### Annual meeting of the Society's agricultural group

A MARVELLOUS opportunity to fulfill the important rôle of specialist adviser and retailer was available to the pharmacist interested in agricultural and veterinary pharmacy, said MR. S. BOOTLAND when addressing the agricultural and veterinary group of the Pharmaceutical Society on April 27. In a paper "The Future of Agricultural and Veterinary Pharmacy," he assembled information on a series of trends, and then suggested their possible effects on the agricultural industry, the economy in general, and pharmacy.

Mr. Bootland noted that the world population was expected to double by the end of the century, and in the United Kingdom the population would probably increase to 5 millions by 1975. Personal incomes were also increasing, resulting in a wider demand for a greater variety of foods. In home agriculture production needed to increase to 200 millions by 1970, and over the next five years about 3-4 million acres of land would be released for urban development visibly expanding the potential market for domestic horticultural products. After referring to the market for agricultural commodities, Mr. Bootland forecast "with some certainty" expansion in the production of eggs, beef, cereals, mutton and turkeys, though a contraction in the number of farms. "So we shall have fewer custo-

mers with greater buying potential and bargaining power. We shall have a more knowledgeable customer and we have to be equally knowledgeable to serve him" Mr. Bootland quoted the Board of Trade figures (see below) for sales of crop-potential chemicals, and commented "This is a side of business that has escaped pharmacists. They have not taken the interest in them that they should have done."

Exports probably account for half of the above totals. The home market was likely to double in the next ten years and there was evidence that the use of chemicals would eliminate need for crop rotation. Ten new herbicides had been issued during the past fifteen months and the emergence of resistant strains would require new herbicides and insecticides and retailers would have to advise on those aspects. There was evidence of an increasing use of biological methods to control pests and of increasing use of chemicals to save labour (Paraquat had reduced cultivation costs from £7.3 to £6.5).

The domestic gardener now spent about £70 millions a year, against half that figure in the mid-1950's. "How much of that has the pharmacist gained? Precious little!"

With the United Kingdom importing 90 per cent. of its protein needs, new protein sources would have to be

Year	Product Total	Insecticides	Rodenticides	Others (1)	Fungicides	Herbicides	Others (2)
1961	14,526.0	5,715.1	197.3	375.3	3,177.5	4,736.2	324.5
1962	15,317.6	5,412.5	192.6	355.9	2,986.1	6,008.3	282.2
1963	18,374.5	6,029.0	171.7	370.9	3,610.4	7,812.7	379.7
1964	20,353.9	6,325.4	207.5	420.9	3,689.8	9,276.2	434.1

(1) Including nematocides (for e.g. eel worms) etc. (2) Including rooting compounds, anti-sprouting products, fruit setting and dropping products, etc.



# C&D CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

## Away from the Old Budget Routine

By deciding to leave alone the hardy annuals of purchase tax, income tax and the various taxes on petrol, cigarettes, spirits, etc., in this year's Budget and instead to introduce an unexpected form of "payroll" tax, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has moved away from "the old routine."

The new tax, to be known as selective employment tax, discriminates against services and favours manufacturing. According to the Chancellor its objects are twofold—to raise revenue, of course—by £315 millions net in 1966-67—and to shift workers out of employment in services into manufacturing.

Manufacturers pay for each employee the same as do the services but they get the payment back, together with a 7s. 6d. bonus. The bonus, it is suggested, will help pay for any additional cost accruing to manufacturers from that part of their business that utilises services. According to the Chancellor, that should help exports, though how that will be accomplished has not been too fully explained. The extra burden on the distributive trades, whether wholesale or retail, will be considerable.

A tax on services has been mooted for a number of years. Whilst the new tax is not as foreseen, its effect will be the same. Some, if not all, the extra cost arising from the 25s. per man tax must be passed to the customer. That being so, the Chancellor's assertion "We have not imposed extra burdens that are going to give people reason to say we must now have higher wages" seems a bold claim.

Retail pharmacists are, of course, affected more severely than many other distributors of goods and services, since one-third of their income is derived from the National Health Service payment, which is already fixed and cannot be uplifted immediately. It would seem opportune for chemists to put forward new pay proposals or claim part relief from the burden. Arrangements are being made to reimburse hospitals and other employers of N.H.S. staff for the tax. Logically, therefore, the Exchequer should reimburse to an extent of one-third the tax paid by chemist contractors.

## High Colour

On the whole it is likely to be the existing retail distributors of Kodachrome—still predominantly pharmaceutical chemists—who will suffer most if the Monopolies Commission's recommendations on colour film (see

p. 422) are put into effect. For the manufacturers there may be profits on the roundabouts to compensate for losses on the swings. But the Commission seemed every bit as worried that the profit on a retail sale of colour film, though slightly less in percentage, is in actual amount per film much higher than on a black-and-white film, as at Kodak's 56 per cent. profit on colour films (taken in isolation from the rest of its products). The Commission held that the present terms made it possible for the retailer to sell colour film without any expense to himself, and that such a situation was against the public interest by making the cost to the user unduly high. Remedies were to require that the prices should be reduced, the margin cut, and the distribution widened to any retailer who wanted to deal in the material (including, for example, Woolworth's stores, of which at present only about five, each with a more-or-less "sophisticated" photographic department, are allowed to sell Kodak films). Present retail outlets number 21,000, of which 4,200 are understood to be in membership of the Photographic Dealers' Association. The company's policy in releasing or withholding supplies has been, in general principle, that the dealer should, by selling films, be making a contribution to photography in general, a condition held not ordinarily to be met by, for example, most mail order houses.

The Commission also held that selling at a price that included processing was against the public interest, not only because there were some purchasers (such as those who spoiled or suffered accidents with their films and knew beforehand that there was nothing worth processing) but also because other processors were denied an opportunity of providing services and thus of competing, at a presumed price advantage to the customer. On the first point it is believed the number of customers who have applied for a refund of the processing element in the charge is infinitesimal in relation to the total (something like 100 in several millions) though no doubt many amateurs have spoiled films without claiming. Whether there would be advantage from many processors, in competition with the manufacturers and among themselves, is a matter of belief. There could be a price gain but, also in the scramble for business, a quality loss. In the United States, where Eastman Kodak Co. was denied the right to make a charge inclusive of processing charges, the level is understood to be not noticeably lower than previously, while the average quality of work has, despite excellent results from some processors, fallen below the former uniformly high level. Not all colour-film users will welcome their enforced "freedom" to have their film processed as a separate operation. A proportion at least have enjoyed the simplicity of all-in price and the guarantee of high-standard processing. The choice of processor will be the dealer's, and the customer will have to learn by trial and error or friend's recommendation which dealer can be relied on and which is a bit more of a risk.

Another of the Commission's recommendations is that the import duty on colour films should be abolished. There are two aspects to that suggestion. One is that the advantage to photographers (who would enjoy substantial cuts in the price of Agfa, Ferrania and Gevaert, and might start to buy in larger amounts the American Anscochrome and Gratispool films) might have to be set against losses of export revenue to the

nation as a whole, unless other countries gave an equivalent freedom of entry to British-made colour films. The second aspect is one that has appealed to some of the financial correspondents, namely that, there being only one other British manufacturer (Ilford, Ltd.), and with but a 4½ per cent. share of the home market in 1964, what might prove a setback for Kodak could well be a knock-out blow for Ilford, who must owe their very foothold in the colour-film field to the high import duty. The probable reasons for Ilford's tenuous hold of a share of market—the company's war-delayed entry into a field in which many commanding heights were covered by patents, is well known. A "rough road" may—who can say?—put them right back at the starting post.

It all comes back to the question whether the criterion of public interest is or can ever be solely the lowest price of a particular article in a manufacturer's range. The Commission was prevented by its terms of reference from considering Kodak film prices in relation to the company's activities as a whole. By the same token it could not consider whether it would be good or bad for the British photographic industry as a whole if one field of activity of Ilford, Ltd., should be rendered impossible to continue. Even the retailer's "apparently easy profits" on colour films do not necessarily mean that the chemist is making too much money from his whole business.

The retailer's traditional discount is based on a number of economic facts. The cost of the commodity, the frequency of sale, the cost of distribution and storage all equated with the risks, if any, of handling the commodity and the services required by the public. If there are to be violent changes in any of those factors then there is likely to be a change in the service factor, and that, whatever the Commission may believe, is unlikely in the long run to be to the consumer's advantage.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was told at its meeting in Belfast on April 21 that the cost of 1,000 copies of the Poisons and T.S.A. Guide, Northern Ireland edition, would be £513. The Council decided to place an order for that quantity at its March meeting.

It was announced that Mr. D. L. Jamieson (secretary, hospitals and advisory subcommittee, Ulster Chemists' Association Associates' Section) would speak on the preparation of ophthalmic substances in the Society's Hall on May 13.

After considering a reply by Mr. W. C. H. Eakin (director of education, Belfast) to a request for an £80 grant for research equipment from the Pharmaceutical Department of Belfast College of Technology, the Council decided to proceed no further with the matter. The Council agreed to a grant of £25 being paid to each of twelve members of the Society of Pharmaceutical Students at the Belfast College of Technology in respect of travelling expenses for a tour of manufacturing houses in England.

Present were the president (Mr. A. T. Hardy); Mr. W. Gorham (secretary); and Messrs. N. A. J. Anderson; N. C. Cooper; R. J. Davidson; H. W. Gamble; W. T. Hunter; J. Kerr; G. E. McIlhagger; J. Paul; W. C. Tate; A. Templeton; J. C. Wellwood and Dr. R. G. R. Bacon. Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. Campbell; Donaldson; Flatley; Gordon; Moore; Pollock; Boyd and Watson.

## A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY DON'T FORGET THE CARROT JUICE

*From "Barchester Towers" by Anthony Trollope*

THE old lady prescribed at once a receipt which had been much in vogue in the young days of her grandmother, and warned Eleanor with solemn voice against the fallacies of modern medicine.

"Take his coral, my dear," said she, "and rub it well with carrot juice; rub it till the juice dries on it, and then give it him to play with . . .".

"But he hasn't got a coral," said Eleanor.

"Not got a coral!" said Miss Thorne, with almost angry vehemence. "Not got a coral—how can you expect that he should cut his teeth? Have you got Daffy's Elixir?"

Eleanor explained that she had not. It had not been ordered by Mr. Rerechild, the Barchester doctor whom she employed; and then the young mother mentioned shockingly modern succedaneum, which Mr. Rerechild's new lights had taught him to recommend.

Miss Thorne looked awfully severe. "Take care, my dear," said she, "that the man knows what he's about; take care that he doesn't destroy your little boy. But"—and she softened into sorrow as she said it, and spoke more in pity than in anger—"but I don't know who there is in Barchester now that you can trust. Poor dear old Doctor Bumpwell, indeed—".

"Why, Miss Thorne, he died when I was a little girl."

"Yes, my dear, he did, and an unfortunate day it was for Barchester. As for those young men that have come up since" (Mr. Rerechild, by the bye, was quite as old as Miss Thorne herself), "one doesn't know where they came from or who they are, or whether they know anything about their business or not."

"I think there are very clever men in Barchester," said Eleanor.

"Perhaps there may be; only I don't know them; and its admitted on all sides that medical men aren't now what they used to be. They used to be talented observing, educated men. But now any whippersnapper out of an apothecary's shop can call himself a doctor. I believe no kind of education is now thought necessary."

Eleanor was herself, the widow of a medical man, and felt a little inclined to resent all these hard sayings. But Miss Thorne was so essentially good-natured that it was impossible to resent anything she said. She therefore sipped her wine and finished her chicken.

"At any rate, my dear, don't forget the carrot-juice, and by all means get him a coral at once. My grandmother Thorne had the best teeth in the country, and carried them to the grave with her at eighty. I have heard her say it was all the carrot-juice."

## NEW COLOUR SLIDES

### Common Poisonous Plants

Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. Set of forty 35-mm. transparencies in box, including booklet. 70s.

THE British plants and fungi that are most likely to cause poisoning have been photographed for the Pharmaceutical Society by Mr. R. G. Benfield under the pharmacognostical guidance of Miss P. M. North, B.Pharm., M.I.Biol. The liability of plants to cause poisoning incidents arises because of their tempting appearance to children, or because they are liable to be mistaken for edible plants. Twenty-seven of them and three fungi are illustrated in colour in this set of forty transparencies. The colour quality of the slides is superb. If there is a criticism it is that the illustration gives no indication of scale. To show the laburnum flower alone, however valuable the detail, may leave the layman wondering, for example, whether it is the laburnum he knows as a tree in his garden. The slides, all from photographs made in daylight in natural surroundings, are in cardboard mounts, each numbered and individually labelled with the name of the plant. A 32-p. booklet giving a commentary on the plants is issued with the set. Arrangements have been made to distribute the sets through retail chemists, or direct to the purchaser from the Pharmaceutical Society.

## HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM

# "CONTRA-COUNTERBLAST"

By a HOSPITAL PHARMACIST

**M**R. J. FOGG in his "Counterblast" (p. 360) has deliberately set out to be provocative, and that is all to the good. Constructive criticism is all too rare in hospital pharmacy. We usually prefer to sit back and blame our misfortunes on the Ministry, the Guild, the Society, Hospital Management Committees and administrators, and to hope that one day a new era will dawn when pharmacists will at long last be accorded the status and remuneration which we like to feel is their due.

### A Limit on Doctors' Freedoms?

However, it is doubtful whether Mr. Fogg's picture of hospital pharmacy in the future will stand up to serious critical examination. He envisages "an efficient supply structure based on Ministry warehouses, with catalogues of permitted (my italics) drugs under pre-determined brands of standard drugs." That, he feels, "could well lead in turn to all contractors getting supplies for N.H.S. from the group warehouse, which could then be considered as a sub-depot of the Ministry supply centre." That would seem to imply that the doctor is to lose his hitherto jealously guarded right not only to prescribe any drug or preparation which, he as an individual, feels necessary for the treatment of a patient under his care, but also to specify the brand to be dispensed. Right at the beginning of the health service the Cohen Committee recommended that the preservation of that freedom was essential. The advice was accepted by the then Minister of Health and it has frequently been reiterated by his successors in official circulars issued to hospital authorities. Of course there must be change and development in the service but does anyone really believe that a "permitted list" of prescribable drugs is a practical possibility, at least in the foreseeable future? Even Mr. Fogg presumably has his doubts because, elsewhere in the article, he sees the pharmacist as the editor of all prescriptions, with authority to "suggest (again my italics) alternatives or substitutes from the Ministry's stock list." That seems to assume that the doctor would still be free to accept or reject the pharmacist's suggestion, which is hardly compatible with the existence of a "permitted list." In any case, doctors can read, and if the Ministry can induce them to accept such a list it should not be too difficult to insist that they should refer to it when writing prescriptions. If it were in the format of the British National Formulary it would be comparatively simple for prescribers to look up, and eventually memorise, the permitted drugs available for use in any given condition.

One can, of course, understand and sympathise with Mr. Fogg's point of view. The right of the doctor to specify not only the drug but the brand of it to be supplied is probably the biggest single obstacle to the pharmacist's claim to the status of a senior professional officer. At present his responsibility is largely limited to strict compliance with the order of the prescriber, without obtaining whose authority he cannot vary in any material particular. He cannot make the decision himself. His employing authority may permit him to substitute a brand different from that ordered on the prescription, or to supply a standard drug when a proprietary one is ordered, provided that the medical staff as a whole agree to the arrangement. That arrangement does not, however, preclude individual doctors from insisting that the brand ordered on the prescription shall in fact be dispensed. So far as the treatment of patients is concerned the doctor is, and is always likely to remain, supreme. The administration of drugs is an important part of such treatment and the medical profession will resist to the last ditch any attempt to interpose a third

party, with power to make decisions, between the doctor and his patient. It may be that that supremacy will have to be challenged, but if so let us have the courage of our convictions and come out into the open. Surreptitious infiltration into the medical field is likely to get us nowhere.

At present hardly anyone outside pharmacy is aware of the pharmacist's claim to be something more than a dispenser of doctors' prescriptions. Members of hospital governing bodies see him as the man who supplies the drugs ordered by the medical staff rather than as a professional officer making a specialist contribution, to the treatment of patients. If, as Mr. Fogg advocates, group pharmacists sat "ex officio on their own Management Committees" it might become possible to project an improved image of the pharmacist and perhaps to dispel some generally accepted ideas. However, if Mr. Fogg means that the group pharmacist should, like the secretary, treasurer, supplies officer and matron, attend meetings in the capacity of a senior officer, no new Ministry directive is necessary. Hospital Management Committees are officially encouraged to allow their senior officers to attend meetings, and in practice most of them already do. However, the group pharmacist is rarely, if ever, classified as a senior officer and in consequence he does not attend. It is as simple as that.

Hospital medical staff have a statutory right to representation on their own Management Committees. Their representatives are full voting members, not officers in attendance by invitation. That is a privilege which is not shared by any of the other professions participating in the hospital service. The nursing staff has no such representation, and it is surely wishful thinking to expect that it will be offered to pharmacists. On the other hand there is nothing to prevent pharmacists from being appointed as members of Hospital Management Committees, but there seems to be an unwritten law that hospital employees, other than doctors, are ineligible for such appointments. A group secretary or treasurer could hardly be expected to welcome the appointment of his opposite number from a neighbouring group as a full member of his employing authority, and it is more than possible that group pharmacists might well take a similar view.

### Colleagues on the Committee

As a result of the application of this unwritten law, pharmacists who sit as members of Hospital Management Committees—and their number is quite considerable—are drawn largely from other branches of the profession. Nevertheless they are still pharmacists, and one should be able to take it for granted that they take every opportunity to see that the interests of their hospital colleagues are safeguarded. Regrettably there is at present little evidence that that is so. Things might improve if the Guild found out who they were, and asked them to use their influence to press the claim of the group pharmacist to the status of a senior officer with a right to attend meetings.

There can be no escaping the conclusion that hospital pharmacy is faced with a hard uphill struggle. Mr. Fogg obviously sees central direction of prescribing as a means to give the pharmacist an opportunity to make decisions rather than suggestions, but not all will agree with him. Some may well see his "permitted list" as a two-edged weapon that might eventually eliminate the need for anyone outside the Ministry to decide anything. Neither is it easy to avoid the suspicion that Mr. Fogg has been led by his enthusiasm to underestimate the difficulties. He is, as is well known, a courageous fighter, but to take on the organised medical profession is a not inconsiderable task, especially without

strong public support. To the educated layman the terms "pharmacist" and "dispenser" are synonyms, and any claim that the pharmacist should play an important rôle in the making of decisions about treatment would be received with, to say the least, incredulity.

Prospects might be better if hospital pharmacy could present a united front. There is, of course, no need for complete agreement on matters of detail, but at present the ranks are divided on fundamental points of principle. Mr. Fogg, for instance, would like group pharmacists to attend meetings of their own Management Committees, but by no means all hospital pharmacists agree with him. Many of them do not even want group pharmacists! Quite ob-

*A recent paper in the medical Press brought into sharp focus the dangers attending dilution by the pharmacist of commercially manufactured creams. Dr. Bean, who has been closely associated with the investigation of physicochemical phenomena involved in cream preservation, here outlines the problems facing the formulator and counsels caution in those without adequate testing facilities*

## PRESERVATION OF CREAMS

By H. S. BEAN, B.Pharm., Ph.D., F.P.S.

PRIOR to the 1939-45 war, creams were usually prepared using anionic soaps as emulgents, the choice being much more limited than it is today. Since the war the variety of emulgents has increased enormously and preference is now for the non-ionics. The newer agents offer greater flexibility in formulation and are capable of producing superior products, but their introduction has increased the frequency of reports of microbial growth in the creams. Manufacturers are aware of the probability of microbial contamination and take rigorous precautions to prevent it. A recent article<sup>1</sup> has brought the problem close to home by reporting pseudomonas lesions caused by contaminated creams.

### Sources of Contamination

*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is a widely distributed organism and it is commonly found in soil, water and sewage. It may be found on normal skin and can give rise to suppurative processes producing destructive lesions. It may infect wounds and produce "blue pus," the colour being due to a pigment excreted by the organism. Simultaneously fluorescein is produced, which explains why the organism can grow and multiply in aqueous fluorescein solutions. Under some conditions of growth it may not produce pigment, and therefore the absence of the characteristic pigment from a substrate is not necessarily an indication that the substrate is free from pseudomonads. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is a bacterial opportunist, and can grow in simple synthetic media; it is an aerobic organism but some strains can grow anaerobically. *Pseudomonas* species can utilise aliphatic hydrocarbons, alkyl sulphonates, quaternary ammonium compounds and many other compounds that are added to creams as preservatives, including phenol, cresol, benzoic acid and the parabens. Other common contaminants of creams are fungi, which can often grow in conditions that will not support bacteria. A great variety of fungal species have been isolated from emulsified products and there can be few pharmacists who have not at some time seen moulds growing on pharmaceutical or cosmetic creams.

Many of the components of creams are naturally contaminated and, since micro-organisms generally grow in an aqueous environment, the finished product, unless adequately preserved, soon becomes a breeding ground for them, particularly if it is an oil-in-water emulsion. Any procedure that reduces the probability of contamination during preparation will contribute to a more stable and safer product. Organisms tend to grow on the resin beds used for demineralising water (water is frequently contami-

nated, sometimes heavily). Freshly distilled water collected in a clean receiver usually contains few microbes, but may become contaminated during storage. It is always an advantage to boil water immediately before it is used to prepare a cream, as that kills at least vegetative organisms such as the pseudomonads. Apparatus used for preparing the cream must be scrupulously cleaned; care must be taken with homogenisers and mills to ensure that those parts not readily visible receive particular attention. It is in such difficult places that residues of earlier batches of cream can reside, enabling a focus of infection to build up. A good maxim is, immediately after the preparation of each batch, to wash the equipment thoroughly with plenty of hot detergent followed by hypochlorite solution and a rinsing with plenty of hot water. The equipment, if not used continuously, should be protected from dust during storage, as the many hundreds of dust particles in each cubic foot of air are liable to be vectors for microbes of one sort or another.

Containers are a further source of contamination and whenever possible should, in the same way as equipment, be cleansed before filling. Cork liners are a rich source of mould spores and can yield so heavy an inoculum to a cream that growth occurs even in the presence of a preservative; plastic liners are preferable. The cap should fit the container well and be firmly secured during storage.

### Problems of Formulation

The formulation of a cream must ensure first and foremost that it meets the clinical requirements of the prescriber. When it is a vehicle for a drug it must be formulated to ensure the desired biological availability and clinical response. Secondary to that primary consideration, but no less important, is formulation to ensure physicochemical stability, aesthetic acceptability and preservation against microbial spoilage. It is probably not possible to produce a formula that is optimal for all requirements, and any formulation must necessarily be to some extent a compromise. We are here concerned with preservation, and will consider that aspect of formulation only.

The majority of compounds that have been used as preservatives for creams may be classified into five major groups: Organic acids, esters of *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid, phenols and alcohols, organic mercurials and quaternary ammonium compounds. Under specified conditions all can be shown to possess good antibacterial activity in aqueous solution. When the same concentration is included in a cream the biological availability may be substantially dif-

rent, and the antibacterial activity considerably enhanced or considerably depressed. Each of the influential factors may be investigated independently, but it is the interactions between the factors that makes it almost impossible at the moment to predict with any precision the activity of a preservative in a cream.

The preservative is partitioned between the oil and water phases and, since micro-organisms live and multiply in the aqueous phase, it is necessary to know the concentration in that phase, because it is also in the aqueous phase that bactericidal action occurs. Hibbott and Monks<sup>2</sup> have shown that the partition coefficient  $K^0_w$  of methyl *p*-hydroxybenzoate may vary from 0·3 to 204 (i.e. a 680-fold range) according to the type of oil. For four compounds and two different oils the writer<sup>3</sup> has observed a range for  $K^0_w$  exceeding 6,000. Thus partitioning can enormously influence the concentration of preservative in the aqueous phase and, since phenols have a high concentration exponent (change in activity with change in concentration), the effect on activity can be very considerable indeed. When  $K^0_w > 1\cdot0$  the concentration in the aqueous phase is less than the overall concentration, and when  $K^0_w < 1\cdot0$  it is greater than the overall.

The oil/water ratio also influences the aqueous phase concentration. When  $K^0_w < 1\cdot0$  an increase in the proportion of oil increases the concentration in the water and, conversely, when  $K^0_w > 1\cdot0$ , increasing the proportion of oil reduces the aqueous phase concentration. It may be calculated from the equation:—

$$C_w = C \left( \frac{\phi + 1}{K^0_w \phi + 1} \right)$$

where  $C_w$  = aqueous phase concentration,  $C$  = overall concentration,  $K^0_w$  = partition coefficient,  $\phi$  = oil/water ratio.

If, for any given preservative, other formulation requirements do not permit a satisfactory  $C_w$ , it is not advisable to increase the overall concentration, as many preservatives are tissue irritants. It is better to seek a different preservative.

Creams are more liable to grow moulds during a series of warm days and cool nights (de Navarre, 1962)<sup>4</sup>. According to Galloway<sup>5</sup>, temperature changes during storage can produce on the surface condensate layers containing reduced concentration of preservative, permitting mould growth that can invade the product. Those observations emphasise the importance of uniform storage temperature. Temperature changes during storage also change the partition coefficient of the preservative, and can lead either to a decrease or an increase in its aqueous-phase concentration. A rise in temperature enhances the activity of preservative in the aqueous phase, and experiments to date suggest that, from the point of view of preservation, it is advantageous to store the cream in a warm room rather than in a refrigerator, provided there are no big temperature variations in the room.

### Effects of the Emulgents

The type and quantity of emulgents can significantly affect preservative activity. Anionic emulgents can be more alkaline than pH 10·0 and the pH of the cream may be outside the normal limits of bacterial growth. The non-ionics are about neutral and can be degraded by organisms as food sources. The reduction in surface tension of the aqueous phase by the emulgents tends to increase preservative activity. If an alkaline aqueous phase is produced by the emulgents, dissociation of the preservative may occur with loss of activity but, at the same time, the partition coefficient may be reduced (e.g. phenols, organic acids) with the result that the loss in activity through dissociation is to some extent offset. When the emulgents forms micelles (e.g. anionic soaps) preservative may be lost from the aqueous phase, but that may be at least partially compensated by toxicity of the emulgents or pH of its solution. Non-ionic emulgents may complex with phenols or the parabens, again with loss

of activity. If the emulsion is fairly fluid, micro-organisms may be adsorbed at the oil-water interface, at which there will also be an increased concentration of preservative molecules and which is therefore a site of enhanced activity.

Any solid particles in suspension further complicate the situation. Preservative and emulgents molecules may be adsorbed at the solid/water interface, together with any micro-organisms in the system. Whether the resultant is an increase or decrease in activity depends upon conditions. Any further additives provide further interactions. For example, liquids miscible with either phase may modify the partition coefficient of the preservative and thereby change its availability. Perfumes may be worth-while additives, as they usually possess considerable antimicrobial activity and, even when present in small amounts, can augment the action of other preservatives.

Because the total effect of the possibly numerous interactions cannot be predicted with certainty, samples of the completed product should be inoculated with organisms liable to degrade it and examined carefully for growth, certainly over several days and preferably over several weeks or even months. Every manufacturer of a cream will embark upon such tests before putting a product on the market and knows that any skimping of the biological tests can be disastrous. It is better for those without such facilities to adhere to formulas that have successfully stood the test of time and never to mix different creams. Such mixing can cause both chemical and physical incompatibilities, with perhaps total loss of preservative activity.

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## NEW BOOKS

**Theriac and Mithridatum: A Study in Therapeutics**  
GILBERT WATSON. *Wellcome Historical Medical Library*.  
8½ x 5½ in. Pp. x, plus 165, frontispiece and two figures. 25s.

COMPOUND preparations containing dozens of ingredients were widely prescribed in the Middle Ages. The author traces the history of the theriaca (treacles) and mithridatum from the earliest known origins, distinguishing those used as antidotes against poisons, those to counter venoms, and those to counter ailments. He deals fully with the ascription to Mithridates, King of Pontus, of a formula of mithridatum, containing 36 herbs and spices to be mixed with castoreum and honey, and intended as a general therapeutic agent. He points out that Celsus, in the first century, A.D., reproduced the formula, and he quotes liberally from Galen, on whose studies he chiefly relies for the early history. From Galen to Andromachus, a native of Crete, who modified the formula of mithridatum, adding ingredients such as viper's flesh, and who called the new preparation, theriac, by the Greek name "galene" (tranquillity). By that time the number of ingredients had increased to sixty-four. Galen insisted that it must be made with the utmost care and with the highest quality materials. He is not so fussy about the antidote called "philonium," after Philo, a physician of Tarsus and a contemporary of St. Paul. Thereafter any physician who thought he could turn out a better antidote by modifying the standard formula did so. As the Anglo-Saxon leeches had their own ideas about treatment, England for a time had to go without these valuable remedies. It seems that not until a knowledge of the medicines used by the Arabic physicians reached Italy in the twelfth century did Western Europe take much interest in the theriaca. The spicers or apothecaries of Venice were apparently the first to make theriac in quantity for general sale. Fears of poisoning and threats of plague fostered its use. Venice treacle became well known. Chaucer speaks of treacle, meaning theriac, for the relief of palpitation. The author omits mention of the "triaclemongers," who appear in the lists of freemen of

York and Canterbury, and who were also known in London and elsewhere in the first half of the fifteenth century. The College of Physicians, in their Preface to the first *London Pharmacopœia*, 1618, "esteem especially precious" the theriac of Mithridates but they included for good measure formulas for the antidota magna of Matthiolus (against poison and plague), the philonium persicum of Mesue, and the philonium Romanum of Nicolaus, in addition to a new preparation, theriaca Londinensis, of their own devising. The reader will be reminded how writers, learned or critical, praised or denigrated those preparations. It was left to Heberden the physician, in his *Essay* of 1745, to castigate both mithridatium and theriacum, with such effect that, in

the *P.L.* of 1746, the blunderbuss formulas disappear. By the time the first British *Pharmacopœia* was issued in 18 there was the utmost simplification: Theriaca (treacle) v described as "the uncrystallised residue of the refining sugar." Early English books on London treacle, notably those by Band and Browne (1612 and 1615) have become rarities. Those two and the works on theriaca by Becke of Hofnæa, 1704, and Nolto of Lübeck, 1711, though slight, could add useful information. The text reflects the author's scholarship. Decidedly the book is one the student will find repays their trouble; the general reader may be more interested in the mediaeval and later history of the polypharmaceutic preparations.—L.G.M.

## Food and Drug Chemistry Symposium

(Continued from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 30, p. 437)

THE second paper, "Chemical Aspects of Drug Metabolism," was by PROFESSOR A. H. BECKETT (head of school of pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology). In the past decade, he said, increasing numbers of investigations had been made into drug metabolism. Both in animals and in man drugs were metabolised by well-known processes such as oxidation, reduction, hydrolysis and acylation. Difficulties of analysis had caused insufficient attention to be paid to metabolic problems in man. Through the use of insufficiently specific techniques a number of results of doubtful reliability had been obtained. For example, in a study in man on rate of excretion of amphetamine in urine using a methyl orange technique, anomalous results had been found in one subject found to be a smoker, and further investigation had shown that the totals of amine found roughly corresponded to the sum of the nicotine and amphetamine ingested. Clearly, the results obtained by that technique were useless unless it were specified whether the subject was a smoker or a non-smoker.

Gas-liquid chromatography had seemed to offer a method of analysis that might be applied to ephedrine, methyl ephedrine, nor-adrenaline, etc. An attempt had been made to put a reference compound in the urine and then to obtain a calibration curve for the drug under examination. It had been found, however, using amphetamine and methylamphetamine, that plotting the rate of excretion against time did not give the expected smooth curve. Later the fluctuations noted were found to be associated with changes of pH in the urine. Administering ammonium chloride so as to keep the urine acid had enabled the expected curve to be obtained.

### Effect of pH on Excretion

Further studies had shown that an individual whose urine was normally alkaline excreted little amphetamine, even if no attempt was made to control the pH. Urine normally showed changes of pH during the day, considerably influencing dosage considerations.

The effect of urine pH on drug excretion had been found to be associated with the character of the drug. The more lipid-soluble it was in the unionised form the greater was the dependence on pH. Conversely to increase the water-solubility of the unionised form lessened its dependence on pH. The kidney tubules were lipid in

character, and the dependence of the concentration of the un-ionised form of a drug was connected with the amount of reabsorption that took place. In any study of drug excretion it was necessary to know its partition coefficient and dissociation constant. Many basic drugs, too, became concentrated outside the blood vessels, resulting in low plasma levels, and urine studies often provided the only method of determination. Evaluations of drug excretion should allow for pH control of the urine, and results from one or two persons studied separately would, he said, be of more value than those obtained by pooling the urine of different persons. A low value for amine content or a doubtful positive result did not necessarily mean that no amine had been ingested, for at a pH above 6 excretion would be small.

In animal studies little amine was excreted by rabbits, whose urine was normally of pH 7. Feeding them on an oatmeal diet brought the urine pH down to 5, considerably increasing the amine excretion.

Chronic toxicity trials also needed to take into account the pH normal to the species. In man, with a urine pH of 6.7, 3.4 per cent. of a dose of amphetamine was excreted in twenty-four hours; reducing the pH to 5.5-6 increased the excretion to 60-70 per cent.

### Sustained-release Preparations

A further field of study was the evaluation of claims made for the various forms of sustained-release preparations that were being put on the market. Professor Beckett showed, for a number of preparations, slides of comparative curves for excretion rate plotted against time, to illustrate how differences of formulation influenced the rate of release.

He told a questioner he did not wish to imply that altering urinary pH necessarily affected the rate of metabolism, but the amount of drug metabolised was important. If the urine were kept alkaline after administration, the effects of amphetamine could be made to last for two days, though the side effects were aggravated. Amphetamine was not affected by the biliary cycle, he said, nor was it reabsorbed into the stomach.

MR. C. A. JOHNSON (a member of the British *Pharmacopœia* Commission) in a paper on "Chemical Problems in the Standardisation of Drugs," said the principal purpose of official drug standards was to safeguard the

health of the patient. Subsidiary objectives were to ensure that a sound manufacturing process was being maintained and that batches of a drug from different sources were essentially similar. Control had not to be so stringent that commercial production of a valuable drug became uneconomic. A standard must ensure a level of safety consistent with levels obtained during clinical trials.

Economies had also to be considered in the method of analysis itself, excluding rigorously tests that were superfluous. How much effort, one wonders, must have been uselessly expended searching for 2 parts per million arsenic in benzoic acid when the extent of that chemical's pharmaceutical use for internal purposes was 0.5 per cent. in camphorated tincture of opium (maximum dose 10 mils).

### New Techniques Bring Problems

The many powerful analytical techniques developed since the 1939-45 war made it theoretically easy to achieve sound standards, but their very complexity introduced new problems. At one time the policy had been to use only tests that could be carried out in a fairly simply equipped laboratory or even by the pharmacist in his dispensary. Increasing complexity of drugs had made imperative correspondingly complex and sensitive techniques of analysis. Today the problem is to select the simplest available method consistent with the required sensitivity and selectivity.

The specification in a monograph needed to be taken as a whole. Official standards, though reasonably precise, were often said to be non-specific. That criticism need not be serious if the method of identification was unequivocal and impurities that might also respond to the assay were limited. Ideally an assay would be both precise and specific. It should also be applicable to quite small samples. Those ideals, unfortunately, could rarely be achieved.

For example, about thirty steroid hormones were at present in the B.P. and B.P.C. Generally they were both potent and expensive. The majority had a maximum light absorption in the same wave-length region, so that a rapid, convenient and sensitive method of assay was provided by ultra-violet spectrophotometry. A revealed defect in the assay method of the 1958, B.P., monograph for hydrocortisone had prompted

inclusion, in the 1963 B.P., of an additional assay to reveal the presence of the precursor that had upset the previous assay, and a paper-chromatographic test to limit the presence of undue amounts of other steroids. Ideally, in paper and thin-layer chromatography in official standards, chromatograms would be run of the sample under test and of a highly purified sample of the substance to which had been added a limiting amount of the known impurity. That demanded supplies both of the pure main material and of an authenticated sample of the impurity. The General Medical Council and the Pharmaceutical Society were working to establish a collection of highly purified materials (British chemical reference substances), two were already available (see *J. & D.*, July 31, 1965, p. 106). The test substance against a limiting amount of impurity on its own, but that might give a false impression. Sometimes any such tests might be ruled out, either because the nature of the impurity was unknown or because to disclose its nature might constitute a breach of confidence with the manufacturer. In those circumstances an even less satisfactory procedure might have to be relied on, namely to apply to the chromatographic medium quantity of the substance that, to be acceptable, would show no spot on the chromatogram—such a test depended in each laboratory achieving a similar sensitivity.

Further problems were raised, particularly in thin-layer chromatography, by the method's potentially extreme sensitivity, revealing as it did minute traces of impurities as apparently significant spots, or by possible decomposition during running. The apparent reluctance of the pharmacopoeial authorities to adopt those methods had been due more to the need to be fair to all than to any reactionary attitude.

#### Progress with Gas Chromatography

Gas chromatography seemed likely soon to find a place among official specifications. There again it was difficult to lay down procedures that could be applied equally well in different laboratories. Progress was being made, but that problem was not yet satisfactorily resolved.

The fact that slight structural alterations in steroids could cause marked differences in physiological effects might involve problems. A limit had to be applied for the presence in diimethisterone (a 6 $\alpha$  compound) of its 6 $\beta$  methyl isomer. Chromatographic separation was ineffective. Phase solubility had possibilities but the difficult technique made it unsuitable for an official standard. So far practical means of distinguishing one compound in the presence of the other was nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, but that was practicable only at levels of 5 per cent. and over.

Another problem of standardisation was concerned with the "bound" solvent (Mr. Johnson's preferred term). Unless that were precisely estimated, accurate assessment of the drug was impossible. Warfarin sodium, for in-

stance, by one method of manufacture, might crystallise, entrapping up to 7 or 8 per cent. of isopropyl alcohol, by a different method only a negligible amount. Quantitative removal was almost impossible by normal drying methods, so the solvent must be estimated by either gas chromatography or chemical estimation, adding to the errors of the active constituent assay.

As to unequivocal identification, chemical tests could give only a rough grouping of the various types of steroid. Infra-red spectroscopy had been adopted by the British Pharmacopoeia, but difficulties of comparing scaled down printed spectra had led to the adoption of a technique that required comparison with authentic specimens. The considerable possibility of polymorphism introduced another difficulty. Some steroids yielded three or four forms according to the method of crystallisation, so where possible the examination of solution spectra was called for.

Accepting that the correct dosage of medicament had been found in, say, a tablet, how could it be demonstrated that its quality was suitable? A result of 100 per cent. could be achieved in an assay of prednisolone tablets by including a 10 per cent. average of material that itself assayed at only 91 per cent. Extracting and examining the extractive were ruled out as the extraction process itself might act as a purification or the reverse. At the moment the most promising approach seemed to be to look for the impurities thought most likely to be present.

#### Interference by Ingredients

Second problem with formulated products was interference from other ingredients such as excipients, diluents, lubricants, colouring matter and coating in tablets. Manufacturers offering different brands of the same tablet would each have used their own expertise and no single method of extraction for assay might be applicable to all brands. An official assay method had to cover all formulations available. Even the method might prove unsuitable for a new formulation. It might become necessary to require that any new formulation did not invalidate an official assay though a change of method would be considered for a new formulation that represented a demonstrable advance.

DR. A. B. WILSON (King's College, London) deputised for Dr. J. M. Barnes (Medical Research Council) who was unable to attend to present a paper on "Assessing the Toxicity of Drugs." Defining a drug as any chemical agent that could modify the chemical mechanism in living cells, he suggested that any distinction between useful actions and toxic effects in drugs was merely verbal. To talk of a non-toxic drug was a contradiction in terms. The risks in using a drug of high potential toxicity must be known and balanced against those of leaving the disease untreated. That decision was the clinician's responsibility. Prolonged and acute toxicity tests using several species were needed on any substance that appeared to be of therapeutic in-

terest. If the metabolism of the drug was found similar in those species it would probably be similar in man; if not, there must be greater caution before using it on man. Toxicity tests were carried out for four weeks to three months and at doses up to the highest that showed signs of toxicity. Liver function and other tests were among those carried out, and changes in body weight was noted. At the end of the period the animals were killed and histopathological studies carried out, the changes twenty organs and tissues from each animal being usually recorded. Histopathological studies were the most sensitive and satisfactory test for toxicity.

If the results had been satisfactory, the human pharmacology of the drug had then to be studied to verify that the metabolism was the same in human beings and to exclude other toxic effects, such as headache, that were difficult to detect in animal tests. If previous results were confirmed the drug could then go for clinical trial and specialised toxicity tests (for teratogenesis, antifertility, carcinogenesis). Previously undetected adverse reactions might be reported at the final (marketing) stage.

Toxic effects could be classified into two broad groups: effects that occurred in both animals and in man (and which should be detected during animal testing), and those that occurred in man only. The former comprised exaggerated pharmacological effects, additional pharmacological action of low predictability, and other toxic actions. Effects that occurred in man only were unpredictable and could be influenced, among other things, by disease, individual variations and genetic differences (in some patients who lacked the enzyme plasma-pseudocholinesterase the short-acting muscle relaxant suxamethonium could sometimes have an action resulting in apnoea and lasting up to two hours.)

(To be concluded)

## PAYROLL TAX

#### A Wholesaler's Reaction

MR. S. LEWIS WATSON (managing director, Unichem, Ltd.), said on May 4: My first reaction to the new tax is that it is second only in complexity to the corporation tax itself and far in advance of it in terms of ingenuity. The implications of this selective employment tax for a pharmaceutical service organisation such as Unichem might be unwise to forecast at such short notice without further facts. There is a strong case, bearing in mind the essential part pharmaceutical distribution, both retail and wholesale, plays in the health of the nation that special concessions should be made. In the public interest this service, recognised by all to be of the highest quality, must be maintained. The gross margins fixed by manufacturers and the impact of increased wages are already jeopardising its efficiency. If the Government will not face their responsibilities in this context then manufacturers must, by a gesture of increased margins, pay their share, which in any case has been too long delayed.

## TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods in stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, MAY 4: It was another quiet week in the CRUDE DRUGS market but as offerings from origin were often scanty most prices on the spot showed no weakness.

AGAR (Kobé No. 1) was threepence per lb. dearer for shipment while BUCHU on the spot was firmer by sixpence. CARDAMOMS Alleppy greens were offered at 35s. per lb. There was some easing in Ceylon CINNAMON for shipment but the range of QUILLS was still restricted. HONEY was dearer from most origins; a bad crop in Argentine has been reported and that has coincided with a larger consumer demand there following a promotional campaign. Several AROMATIC SEEDS were firmer including CARAWAY, ANISE and Indian CUMIN. Costa Rican IPECACUANHA and Brazilian MENTHOL were both up one shilling per lb. on the previous week whilst STYRAX at 20s. 6d. per lb. was up sixpence.

Among ESSENTIAL OILS, Chinese CITRONELLA was lower by twopence per lb. Also easier per lb. were East Indian NUTMEG (by 3s. 6d.), PATCHOULI (12s., c.i.f.), Brazilian PEPPERMINT (threepence) and LEMONGRASS (threepence).

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Prices below may be subject to temporary import surcharge.

AMIDOPRYN.—Per lb. 16s. 8d. for 5-cwt. lots; 1-cwt., 17s. 5d.

AMPHETAMINE.—BASE is 150s. per kilo in 5-kilo lots and SULPHATE, 120s.; DEX-AMPHETAMINE, 270s. per kilo for 10 kilos.

AMYLOBARBITONE.—B.P.C. is 74s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots. SODIUM is 10s. per kilo more.

BARBITONE.—SODIUM derivative is 46s. 8d. per kilo for 50-kilo lots.

BISMUTH SALTS.—(Per kilo):—

Quantity	Under 50		
	s. d.	50	250
CARBONATE	77 10	76 0	75 0
SALICYLATE	72 4	70 6	—
SURGALLATE	67 10	66 0	—
SUBNITRATE	71 10	70 0	69 0

BUTOBARBITONE.—B.P.C., 80s. per kilo for 25-kilo lots and over.

CALCIUM CARBONATE.—B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £37 10s. per ton in free bags, ex works.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—Fused, 3s. 11d. per kilo. In 1½-kilo tin for 100-kilo lots.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE.—1-4 cwt., 4s. 3d. lb.; 1-ton, 4s.

CHARCOAL.—Medicinal activated, B.P.C. in 1-cwt. lots, £22 10s. per cwt.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—One-cwt. lots quoted at 4s. 3d. per lb.

CHLORPHENESIN.—50-kilo lots are 72s. 6d. per kilo.

CINCHOCAINE.—HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P., is 850s. per kilo.

COCAINE.—35-oz. lots HYDROCHLORIDE, 105s. per oz., ALKALOID, 115s. per oz. Subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

CYCLOBARBITONE.—Under 25 kilos: 73s. per kilo, CALCIUM, 80s. per kilo.

DICOPHANE, (D.D.T.)—One-ton lots, 70-74 per cent., 2s. 3d. per lb.

DIENOESTROL.—B.P. is 1s. 3d. per gm. for 5-kilo lots.

DIGOXIN.—100-gm. lots are 44s. per gm.

DITHIRANOL.—B.P. offered at 6s. 9d. per oz. for 7-lb. lots.

DOMIPHEN BROMIDE.—B.P.C. grade, 32s. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

EMETINE.—One-kilo lots HYDROCHLORIDE, 11,431s. per kilo.

ERGOMETRINE.—MALEATE, B.P., 152s. per gm. for 5-gm. lots; ERGOTAMINE TARTRATE, 29s. 6d. per gm. for 100-gm. lots.

GLYCERIN.—Chemically pure, B.P. (per cwt.).

	Over 25 tons	5 tons and under 25 tons	1 ton and under 5 tons	Under 1 ton
TANK WAGONS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
10-14 tons	186 0	—	—	—
5-10 tons	187 6	189 6	—	—
DRUMS				
5 cwt.	190 0	192 0	195 0	201 0
2½ cwt.	193 0	198 0	204 0	—
TINS				
56 lb.	197 0	199 0	202 0	208 0
28 lb.	219 0	221 0	226 0	235 0
14 lb.	223 0	225 0	230 0	239 0

Minimum delivery 2½ cwt. Drums charged and returnable. Tins and cases free. Minimum terms for technical grade glycerin s.g. 1.2627 are 181s. per cwt. for lots of over 25 tons in bulk deliveries of 10-14 tons.

HEXOBARBITONE.—25-kilo lots or over, 115s. per kilo.

METHADONE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Subject to D.D.A. Regulations, 2s. 6d. per gm. for 100-gm. lots.

NARCOTINE.—ALKALOID and HYDROCHLORIDE, 11s. 4d. per oz. (399s. 6d. kilo) for under 35-oz. lots. Containers below 1-kilo charged 1s. 6d. per container.

OPIATES.—Home trade prices (per kilo) subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

	1 kilo and over		Under 1 kilo
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CODEINE	1,903 0	1,939 0	—
ALKALOID	1,665 0	1,701 0	—
HYDROCHLORIDE	1,445 0	1,480 0	—
SULPHATE	1,665 0	1,701 0	—
MORPHINE			
ACETATE	1,762 0	1,798 0	—
ALKALOID	2,159 0	2,194 0	—
HYDROCHLORIDE	1,762 0	1,798 0	—
SULPHATE	1,762 0	1,798 0	—
TARTRATE	2,115 0	2,150 0	—
ETHYLMORPHINE			
ALKALOID	2,229 0	2,265 0	—
HYDROCHLORIDE	1,903 0	1,939 0	—
DIAMORPHINE			
ALKALOID	2,106 0	2,141 0	—
HYDROCHLORIDE	1,930 0	1,965 0	—

PARAFFINS.—Prices to wholesale distributors per gall.—Liquid: HEAVY, B.P., in drums, 8s. 8½d. to 8s. 9½d. as to quantity: over 500 gall. in bulk, 8s. 1½d. LIGHT, B.P. drums, 7s. 1½d. to 7s. 8½d.; bulk, 7s. 0½d. Technical white: LIGHT, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 7d. and 6s. 3d. in bulk; MEDIUM, 7s. 7d. to 7s. 8d., bulk, 7s. 4½d. Drums charged and returnable. Soft: Best grades WHITE medium consistency, £116 15s. per ton and soft consistency, £113 7s. 6d.; YELLOW, £94 10s. Other B.P. grades at £95, £100 10s., £106 per ton for white and at £74 17s. 6d. for yellow. All in non-returnable drums delivered.

PETHIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Subject to D.D.A. Regulations, 5-kilo lots, 300s. per kilo.

PENTOBARBITONE.—Less than 100-kilo lots are 85s. 6d. per kilo for ACID and 90s. 6d. for SODIUM.

PHENOBARBITONE.—Spot rates 50-kilo lots, 47s. 6d. per kilo. SODIUM SALT, 54s. 6d.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—One-cwt. 9s. per lb.

PHOLCODINE.—8-oz. lots, 95s. 9d. per oz. (3,377s. per kilo).

PHTHALYL SULPHATHIAZOLE.—Five-kilo lots, 31s. per kilo.

PHYSOSTIGMINE.—Per oz. for 4-oz. lots ALKAID, 524s.; SALICYLATE, 354s.; SUPHATE, 453s.

PIPERAZINE.—Less than 50 kilos are ADIPATE, 10s. 3d. per kilo; CITRAT 18s. 6d.; HEXAHYDRATE, 13s. 3d.; PHOHATE, 20s. 6d.; TARTRATE, 19s. 6d.

POTASH SULPHURATED.—Lump, B.P. 1959, 8s. 2d. per kilo in 50-kilo drums.

POTASSIUM ACETATE.—(Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 6d. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE.—50-kilo keg 5s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE.—50-kilo case 5s. 6d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE.—Pure 50-kilo sacks, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—Pellets, B.P. 9s. 2d. per kilo; sticks, 15s. 5d.; technical flake, 4s. All 50-kilo lots.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE.—1-kilo is 55s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE.—Crystallized 50-kilo kegs, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE.—Pure in 50-kilo sacks, 2s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—B.P. 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 0¾d. per lb. Technical 218s. 6d. per cwt.: 1-ton lots, quoted at 207s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE.—B.P.C. 1949 50-kilo kegs of POWDER, 8s. 3d. per kilo GRANULAR, 8s. 9d.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE.—1-cwt. 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE.—B.P.C. 1949 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE.—50-kilo lots 11s. 6d. per kilo in kegs.

QUINALBARBITONE.—SODIUM and ACID are 105s. for less than 25-kilo lots.

QUINIDINE.—British material: SULPHATE 3,862s. 7d. per 100-oz. for 500-oz. lot upwards.

QUININE.—British material in 1,000-oz. lots per oz.: SULPHATE, B.P., 1963, 18s. 1d.; BISULPHITE, 18s.; DIHYDROCHLORIDE 21s. 10d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 21s. 7d. ALKAID, 22s. 10d. and HYDROBROMIDE 19s. 10d.

SUCCINYL SULPHATHIAZOLE.—Five-kilo lots, 32s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHACETAMIDE.—50-kilo lots, 54s. per kilo; SODIUM, 55s.

SULPHADIAZINE.—Five-kilo lots, 48s. 5d. per kilo; 25-kilo lots, 45s. 5d.

SULPHADIMIDINE.—50-kilo lots are 60s. per kilo.

SULPHAGUANIDINE.—100-kilo lots, about 19s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHAMETHIAZOLE.—Per kilo, 5-kilo lots, 100s.; 50-kilos, 95s.

SULPHANILAMIDE.—50-kilo lots, 13s. 1d. per kilo.

SULPHAPYRIDINE.—Five-kilo lots, 120s. per kilo.

SULPHATHIAZOLE.—100 kilos, 32s. per kilo; 50 kilos, 33s.

SULPHUR.—(Approximate prices per ton). SUBLIMED FLOWERS, B.P., £70; TECHNICAL, £65; GROUND, £26 to £30; PRECIPITATED, B.P., £130 (if available); ROLL, £32 to £36. All ex store.

**Crude Drugs**

**ACONITE.** — Spot, Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

**AGAR.** — Kobé No. 1, 16s. per lb. in bond; shipment, 16s., c.i.f.

**BUCHU.** — Spot 6s. 6d. per lb.; shipment cleared.

**CAMPHOR.** — B.P. powder for shipment, 4s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 3d., duty paid.

**CARDAMOMS.** — (Per lb.). Ceylon greens, No. 2, 31s. 6d., spot; Alleppy greens, 35s., spot and 28s., c.i.f. Prime seed for shipment, 46s., c.i.f.

**CHERRY BARK.** — Thin natural, 2s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 4d., c.i.f.

**CINNAMON.** — BARK, Seychelles, 145s. cwt. spot; shipment, 105s., c.i.f.; QUILLS, Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.); Two O's, 10s. 4d.; Seconds, 8s. 9d.; quillings, 5s. 6½d.; chips, 1s. 9d.

**COCILLANA.** — Bark, 3s. 6d. per lb. nominal. No shipment offers.

**COLOCYNTH PULP.** — Spot offered at 4s. 3d. per lb., shipment, 4s., c.i.f.

**DIGITALIS.** — *Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

**ELEMI.** — Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

**ERGOT.** — Portuguese—Spanish, spot, 12s. per lb.; shipment, 11s. 6d., c.i.f., nominal. Continental, 9s., spot.

**GENTIAN.** — Root, 185s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

**GINGER.** — (Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 85s. spot; peeled, 210s. spot. African, spot, 240s., shipment, 220s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3 spot, 330s., shipment, 282s. 6d., c.i.f.; Cochin, spot, 270s.; shipment, 250s., c.i.f.

**GUM ACACIA.** — Kordofan cleaned sorts, 162s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 153s., c.i.f.

**HONEY.** — (Per cwt.). Australian light amber, spot, 120s. to 125s.; and medium amber, 110s. to 115s.; Argentine, 125s. to 130s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 110s. to 115s.

**IPECACUANHA.** — Matto Grosso for shipment, 54s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 55s. Costa Rican, 83s. 6d. spot; shipment, 82s., c.i.f., nominal. Colombian, spot, 57s. 6d. nominal; shipment not offering.

**JALAP.** — Mexican whole bulbs, 4s. 6d. per lb. on spot; shipment, 4s. 3d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 1s. 10d. per lb. spot.

**KARAYA.** — No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

**KOLA NUTS.** — West African halves are nominally 8d. per lb. on the spot. Good quality replacements scarce.

**LANOLIN.** — ANHYDROUS, B.P., is from 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 8d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 7½d.

**LEMON PEEL.** — Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

**LIME FLOWERS.** — Spot short at 2s. 2d. per lb.

**LIQUORICE.** — Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

**LOBELIA.** — Dutch on the spot, 4s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f. American, 13s. per lb. spot.

**LYCOPODIUM.** — Indian triple-sifted, 8s. 6d. per lb., spot.

**MACE.** — Whole No. 1, 15s. per lb., f.o.b. for forward delivery.

**MENTHOL.** — (Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 29s., c.i.f.; spot, 30s. in bond; Brazilian for shipment, 35s., c.i.f.; spot, 38s., duty paid.

**MERCURY.** — Spot £145 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

**NUTMEGS.** — (Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 80s., 13s. nominal; defectives, 8s.; sound unassorted, 9s. 9d. East Indian for shipment b.w.p., 5s. 8d.; 80s., 12s.; 110s., 10s. 9d., all c.i.f.

**NUX VOMICA.** — Cochin, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 80s., c.i.f.

**ORANGE PEEL.** — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

**PEPPER.** — White Sarawak unchanged at 3s. 11½d. per lb. spot and shipment 3s. 11d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 2½d., spot; shipment, 2s. 11½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available, shipment, 352s. 6d., c.i.f.

**PIMENTO.** — Jamaican offered by resellers on spot at 1,100s. per cwt.

**PODOPHYLLUM.** — Spot per cwt.: *Emodi* 220s., spot; shipment, 205s., c.i.f.

**QUILLAIA.** — For shipment, 175s. per cwt. spot and c.i.f.

**RHUBARB.** — Various grades offered at from 5s. to 15s. per lb.

**SAFFRON.** — Mancha superior, spot, 725s. per lb.; Rio, 700s.

**SARSAPARILLA.** — Jamaican native red, spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 3d., c.i.f.

**SEEDS.** — (Per cwt.). **ANISE.** — Spanish, 240s., duty paid, Turkish, 167s. 6d. in bond.

**CARAWAY.** — Dutch, 163s., spot. **CELERY.** — Indian, 170s., spot; shipment dearer at 147s. 6d., c.i.f., April-May. **CORIANDER.** — Spot, Moroccan, 65s., Rumonian whole, 65s. and splits, 55s., all duty paid.

**CUMIN.** — Spot, Cyprian, 347s. 6d.; Indian, 322s. 6d.; Moroccan, 350s., duty paid; Syrian, 340s., duty paid; shipment, Indian reported dearer at 300s., c.i.f. **DILL.** — Indian, 130s., spot; shipment, 105s., c.i.f.

**FENNEL.** — Chinese, 130s., duty paid; Indian, 150s.; shipment: Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f. Indian, 140s., c.i.f.

**FENUGREEK.** — Moroccan firm at 67s. 6d., duty paid; shipment not quoted. **MUSTARD.** — English, 67s. 6d. to 90s., according to quality.

**SENEGA.** — No offers spot or forward.

**SENNA.** — (Per lb.). Tinnevelly LEAVES spot; Prime No. 1, 2s.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevelly hand-picked scarce on spot from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. as to quality; manufacturing, 1s. 1d.; shipment, 11d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked spot scarce at about 6s. 6d.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

**STRAMONIUM.** — Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

**STROPHANTHUS.** — Kombé is firm at 22s. 6d. per lb. spot; no shipment offers.

**STYRAX.** — Spot, nominally 20s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, new crop, 20s., c.i.f.

**TONQUIN BEANS.** — Para, spot, 55s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f.

**TRAGACANTH.** — Ribbon, No. 1, £175 to £180 per cwt.; No. 2, £155.

**TURMERIC.** — Madras finger, spot, 125s. per cwt.; May shipment, 107s. 6d., c.i.f.

**VALERIAN ROOT.** — Indian, spot nominally 400s. per cwt.; shipment not offered. Continental root, 500s. nominal spot; no shipment offers.

**VANILLIN.** — (Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import surcharges.

**WAXES.** — (Per cwt.). **BEES'** — Dar-es-Salaam, 445s., shipment, 425s., c.i.f., Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond nominal; shipment, 370s., c.i.f. **CANDELILLA.** — spot 465s.; forward, 460s., landed. **CARNAUBA.** fatty grey, spot, 280s.; shipment, 245s., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 580s.; shipment, 450s., c.i.f.

**WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.** — Spot quotations are 4s. 3d. per lb. nominal; prompt shipment, 4s., c.i.f.

**Essential and Expressed Oils**

**ALMOND.** — Spanish sweet oil is 6s. 9d. per lb. spot.

**AMBER.** — Rectified on the spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

**ANISE.** — Chinese, 9s. 4d., spot, shipment, 8s. 11d., c.i.f.

**BAY.** — From 41s. 6d. lb. on the spot.

**BERGAMOT.** — Spot, 170s. per lb.

**BIRCH TAR.** — Rectified, 10s. per lb. on the spot.

**BOIS DE ROSE.** — Brazilian spot, 16s. 9d., shipment, 16s. 6d., c.i.f.

**BUCHU.** — Spot, from 280s. per lb.

**CAJUPUT.** — Spot from 10s. per lb.

**CALAMUS.** — Spot from 50s. per lb.

**CAMPHOR, WHITE.** — Chinese for shipment, 4s. 4d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot, 2s. 6d. lb., duty paid.

**CANANGA.** — Spot from 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per lb.

**CARDAMOM.** — Imported, 540s. per lb.; English distilled 950s.

**CASSIA.** — Spot from 30s. to 35s. per lb. for 80-85 per cent.

**CASTOR.** — Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £140 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

**CEDARWOOD.** — American from 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; East African, 8s. 6d.

**CELERY SEED.** — Indian, 100s. per lb.; English, 200s.

**CHENOPodium.** — From 38s. per lb.

**CINNAMON.** — English-distilled, 50s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 130s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 25s.; Seychelles leaf rectified from 9s., spot.

**CITRONELLA.** — Ceylon, spot, 4s. 4½d.; shipment, 4s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; Formosan, 4s. 6d. in bond and 4s. 9d., c.i.f. Chinese, 4s. 3d. in bond; 4s. 2d., c.i.f.

**CLOVE.** — Madagascar leaf for shipment, 6s. 2d., c.i.f., spot, 6s. 3d. in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud oil, ENGLISH, B.P., 26s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

**LAVANDIN.** — From 28s. to 32s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

**LAVENDER.** — French from 40s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

**LAVENDER SPIKE.** — From 37s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

**LEMON.** — Sicilian from 26s. to 36s.

**LEMONGRASS.** — Spot, 22s. 6d. per kilo; shipment, 21s. 6d., c.i.f.

**LIME.** — West Indian distilled, 65s. per lb. on the spot.

**ORANGE.** — Cold-pressed sweet oil, 4s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.; Spanish, 16s.

**PALMAROSA.** — Shipment, 185s. per kilo, c.i.f.; spot nominal.

**PATCHOULI.** — Spot nominal; shipment, 108s. per lb., c.i.f.

**PEPPERMINT.** — (*Arvensis*): Chinese for shipment offered at 12s. 6d., c.i.f., and spot, 12s. 6d. Brazilian for shipment, 13s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 13s. 3d. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 72s.; forward shipment, 82s. 6d. American from 39s. to 49s., as to source.

**VETIVERT.** — Bourbon, spot, 85s. per lb.

**YLANG YLANG.** — Best oil quoted about 135s.

**UNITED STATES REPORT**

**NEW YORK, MAY 3:** A total of seven major producers have now boosted their prices for SULPHURIC ACID, effective May 15. Brazilian MENTHOL edged upward another five cents to \$5.80 per lb. PERU BALSAM at \$2.40 per lb. was up five cents, and No. 1 Kobé AGAR, at \$3, was up 35 cents. Among ESSENTIAL OILS Formosan CITRONELLA at 68 cents, was down two cents per lb. and ROSEMARY at \$1.65, down 10 cents.

## TRADE MARKS

### APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," April 6, No. 4571  
For preparations of mineral elements and urea, for use in connection with the feeding of animals (5)

URAMINSAL, 887,700, by Minsal, Ltd., Wincham, Northwich, Cheshire.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5) OPTOZETS, 887,890, by Optrex, Ltd., Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances (5)

URIZIDE, 887,953, by Chelsea Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., London, S.W.5.

For hair-drying machines (5)

MISTRAL, 888,069, by Tricity Cookers, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For apparatus for measuring the alcohol content in the human body (9)

ALCATEXT, 876,444, by Soberettes, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks. ALCOLOR, 879,429, by L.P.C. Chemicals & Dyes, Ltd., London, E.C.3.

For life-saving apparatus and instruments, and parts and fittings (9)

EARLY BIRD, 879,654, by Henry C. Stephens, Ltd., London, N.S.

For apparatus (not being machines) for applying to cinematograph film materials for recording, or bearing recordings of speech, sound, or music (9)

TECHNOTRACK, 880,037, by Technical & Optical Equipment (London), Ltd., London, W.2.

For photographic apparatus and instruments and parts and fittings (9)

MINOX, 880,400, by Minox, G.m.b.H., Geissen-Heuchelheim, Germany.

For electrically operated hair curling apparatus and parts and fittings (9)

MATAHARI, 887,346, by Headquarter & General Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.5.

For electrical medical apparatus; electrical appliances for massage of the body; and parts (10)

FESTO, 883,352, by Festo-Maschinenfabrik Gottlieb Stoll, Esslingen-on-Neckar, Germany.

For medical and surgical apparatus and instruments and parts (10)

JECTOFER STERIPACK, 885,006, by A.B. Astra, Apotekarnes Kemiska Fabriker, Söderfors, Sweden.

For sponges (21)

TWIT, 887,827, by Ban-Tuc Marketing, Ltd., Southsea, Hants.

For pads for cosmetic purposes, having two distinct surfaces, and all being made of textile materials (21)

TWINTEX, \*B881,874, by Welbar Products, Ltd., Sandhurst, near Camberley, Surrey.

"Trade Marks Journal," April 13, No. 4572

For preparations for the hair and make-up kits comprising such preparations (3)

PIN-UP, B864,770, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire.

For cleaning and polishing preparations (3)

Device with words CEE-BEE, 884,015, by Chemical Co., Inc., Downey, California, U.S.A.

For perfumes, cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations, soaps and preparations for the hair (3)

BEAUTY COUNSELOR WHITE GOLD, 873,423, by Beauty Counselors of London, Ltd., Newhaven, Sussex.

For soaps, essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations and dentifrices (3)

AMOR BRUJO, B881,347, by Mas Perfumeries, Ltd., London, W.1.

For non-medicated toilet preparations for colouring, dyeing and tinting the hair to make it blonde (3)

SUMMER BLONDE, B879,608, by Bristol-Myers Co., New York, U.S.A.

For soaps, perfumes, cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations and dentifrices (3)

DOM QUIXOTE, 881,348, by Mas Perfumeries, Ltd., London, W.1.

For cosmetics for the hands and lacquers being non-medicated toilet preparations for the nails (3)

BEAUTY COUNSELOR LADY FINGERS,

884,948, by Beauty Counselors of London, Ltd., Newhaven, Sussex.

For cosmetics for the lips and lacquers being non-medicated toilet preparations for the nails (3)

BEAUTY COUNSELOR IVORY SHIMMER, 884,948, by Beauty Counselor of London, Ltd., Newhaven, Sussex.

For non-medicated toilet preparations for the mouth (3)

SPEAK EASY, B878,015, by Gillette Industries, Ltd., Isleworth, Middlesex.

For preparations and substances for laundry use: soaps; detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes); cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations (3)

SACTIF, B886,888, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire.

For sun-tanning preparations (being cosmetic or non-medicated preparations) in the form of powders, lotions, oils and creams (3) and for medicated preparations for the relief of sunburn (5)

COOLTAN, B845,846-47, by Kathleen Court (England), Ltd., London, S.W.2.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

Device with letters A H, 872,536, by Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.2.

For pharmaceutical preparations for external use in the treatment of rheumatism and the like ailments (5)

EMBROLIN, 873,292, by Fylde Laboratories, Ltd., Preston, Lancs.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all being in the form of soluble tablets for internal use (5)

EFFERSOL, 879,837, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

TOPALGIC, 883,287, by Roussel-Uclaf, Paris VIIe, France.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations, all for the treatment of angina and vascular conditions (5)

ANGORIL, 885,512, by Rona Laboratories, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For photographic and cinematographic projectors (8)

EPIREX, 872,848, by Meopta, Národní Podnik, Prerov, Czechoslovakia.

For perfume sprays, perfume vaporisers and toilet articles (21)

Device with word GREGOR, B877,178, by Oskar Gregor, Coburg, Germany.

For dispensers (21)

DISPERGENT, 888,481, by Josephine Hazel Lindforth Adamson, London, W.11.

## PATENTS

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

March 30

Vegetable extracts for pharmaceutical use. Orsymonde, 1,029,056.

Drip-proof and tamper-proof pouring and sealing devices. I. Goth, 1,029,058.

Process for the production of pure glucose oxidase. Miles Laboratories, Inc., 1,029,099.

Animal cage supports. Upjohn Co., 1,029,130.

Honey cordial and process for production thereof. Marty's Honey, Ltd., 1,029,142.

Emulsifying agents and their use. Tenneco Chemicals, Inc., 1,029,152.

Photographic colour printing apparatus. Eastman Kodak Co., 1,029,161.

Soil sterilisers. H. W. Field & Son, Ltd., 1,029,196.

Medical dressings. Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., 1,029,210.

Chromone derivatives. Benger Laboratories, Ltd., 1,029,213.

A-norandrostane derivatives. J. Jacques, 1,029,216.

Physiologically active amides. London Rubber Industries, Ltd., G. B. Barlow and A. J. Macleod, 1,029,214.

5,6,7,8-Tetrahydropteridine derivatives. Smith Kline & French Laboratories, 1,029,217.

Process for producing 19-norsteroids and intermediates therefor. Francesco Vismara, S.p.A., 1,029,218.

Basic ketone compounds and a process for their production. Ferrosan, A.B., 1,029,220.

Derivatives of 6-aminopenicillanic acid. Beecham Group, Ltd., 1,029,222.

Method of preparing quaternary ammonium salts with disinfectant activity. Spofa, Sdruzeni Podnik pro Zdravotnickou Vyrobu, 1,029,228.

Unsaturated quaternary ammonium. Farbenfabrik Bayer, A.G., 1,029,229.

Manufacture of detergent briquettes. Procter & Gamble, Ltd., 1,029,263.

Control of illuminants. Kodak, Ltd., 1,029,283.

Photographic projecting printing apparatus. Agfa, A.G., 1,029,291.

Photographic projection printing apparatus. Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 1,029,292.

Steroid compounds, compositions incorporating them and processes for their preparation. Roussel-Uclaf, 1,029,325.

Lyophilised reagent composition. Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., 1,029,329.

Device for dispensing cosmetics, inks, or the like. F. E. Tinsley, 1,029,339.

Method for the control of undesirable plants. American Cyanamid Co., 1,029,344.

Extraction of oil from a cake of ground olives. C. L. Lang and A. L. Petit, 1,029,360.

2-Keto-d-gluconic acid concentration. Merck & Co., Inc., 1,029,393.

Photographic camera. Meopta, Narodni Podnik, 1,029,381.

Production of granules. Compagnie De. Saint-Gobain, 1,029,405.

Process for preparing phenols. Rhone-Poulenc, S.A., 1,029,419.

Cyclopropane-(2,3,2,3)-androstane derivatives. Syntex Corporation, 1,029,431.

Compounds and preparation for combating undesired plant growth. CIBA, Ltd., 1,029,432.

Process for preparing 6-keto-(10)-19-nor-3-acoxy steroids. Syntex Corporation, 1,029,438.

4-6-3-Hydroxy-steroids and derivatives thereof. CIBA, Ltd., 1,029,439.

Methylandrostanes. CIBA, Ltd., 1,029,440.

Modified gelatin for photographic purposes and use thereof. Agfa, A.G., 1,029,450.

Automatic exposure adjusting device in cine cameras. Nippon Kogaku, K.K., 1,029,467.

Colour photography. Ilford, Ltd., 1,029,488.

Granular perborate composition. Procter & Gamble, 1,029,549.

Fatty composition. Unilever, Ltd., 1,029,552.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. from May 11.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)."

April 6

Antibiotic-containing feeding stuffs. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., 1,029,612.

Appliance for the purification and sterilisation of gases in particular room air. K. E. Merckle, 1,029,621.

Chromatographic extraction of vitamin D<sub>2</sub>. Commissariat A L'energie Atomique, 1,029,628.

Preparation of purines. Zellstoffabrik Waldhof, 1,029,696.

Photographic multi-layer material for producing colour separation records. Agfa, A.G., 1,029,697.

Preparation of difluoramine. Allied Chemical Corporation, 1,029,707.

Preparation of fluorescent protein derivatives. Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V., 1,029,731.

Process for the manufacture of a growth-promotion substance. CIBA, Ltd., 1,029,737.

Process for the manufacture of hydroxymethyl compounds or dehydration derivatives. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G., 1,029,738.

Sulphonamides and process for preparing same. CIBA, Ltd., 1,029,740.

Substituted 1,4-benzodiazepines and a process for their manufacture. Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., 1,029,741.

O,O-Dialkyl phosphothioate derivatives. Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., 1,029,742.

Androstanopyrazoles. CIBA, Ltd., 1,029,919.

Piperazine and piperidine compounds. G. D. Searle & Co., 1,029,920.

1,2-methylene steroids and a process for their manufacture. Schering, A.G., 1,029,749.

Preparation of halogenated bisphenols. Allied Chemical Corporation, 1,029,750.

Exposure control system for cameras. Eastman Kodak Co., 1,029,844.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. from May 18.

## CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals

HORMONES AND THE SKIN — Part 1: Oestrogens. *Drug and cosmetic Ind.*, March, p. 30.  
ANTACIOTS: The clinical evaluation. *Drug and cosmetic Ind.*, March, p. 41.  
TUMOUR DESTRUCTION, enhanced. Further evidence of, with combined laser energy and chemotherapy. *Nature*, April 23, p. 432.  
METHISAZONE and a hyperimmune anti-vaccinal gamma-globulin. A comparison of the protective effect of, in primary smallpox vaccination carried out in the presence of contraindications. *Lancet*, April 30, p. 948.

METHYLERGIDE. Progression of retroperitoneal fibrosis despite cessation of treatment with. *Lancet*, April 30, p. 955.

METHYLREDONISOLONE in the treatment of exophthalmos. *Lancet*, April 30, p. 958.  
DRUGS, ill-health due to. *Brit. med. J.*, April 30, p. 1065.

DELIBERATE ASPIRIN INTOXICATION. *Brit. med. J.*, April 30, p. 1090.

HAIR DRESSINGS FOR MEN. *Drug and cosmetic Ind.*, April, p. 40.

HORMONES AND THE SKIN. *Drug and cosmetic Ind.*, April, p. 45.

CONTINUOUS CULTURE: Theory and applications. *Process Biochemistry*, May, p. 77.

FERMENTATION METABOLITES. *Process Biochemistry*, May, p. 89.

BARIUM MEALS. The use and abuse of. *Practitioner*, May, p. 695.

PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS and the motorist. *Practitioner*, May, p. 704.

ACTINOMYCIN D and 7,12 - DIMETHYLBENZ[a] ANTHRACENE. Inhibition of ribonucleic acid synthesis in mouse skin by. *Nature*, April 30, p. 541.

RESIDUES OF DDT in brains and bodies of birds that died on dosage and in survivors. *Science*, March 25, p. 1549.

CYANIDE INTOXICATION: protection with oxygen. *Science*, April 8, p. 210.

d-TUBOCURARINE CHLORIDE: Effect on insects. *Science*, April 8, p. 225.

QUINURONIUM and AMICARBALIOE. The effects of in sheep, and the influence of atropine, pyridine 2-aldoxime methiodide (2-PAM), adrenaline and mepyramine. *Vet. Rec.*, April 30, p. 627.

## NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.

CENTRAL PHARMACY SUPPLIES (WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Solicitors: Dunham, Brindley & Linn, Heantun House, Salop Street, Wolverhampton.

DAVID M. BROWN (GUILDFORD), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing and general chemists, etc. Directors: David M. Brown, F.P.S. and Helen W. Brown. R.O.: 140 High Street, Guildford, Surrey.

DISTILLERS (CARSHALTON), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, plastics, etc. Subscribers: W. N. Holdgate and J. Gilderdale, 21 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

DISTILLERS (COLESHILL), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Other details similar to Distillers (Carshalton), Ltd.

DISTILLERS CO. (YEAST), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in yeast, etc. Other details similar to Distillers (Carshalton), Ltd.

DISTILLERS (DAGENHAM), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of distilling and making and selling of malt and yeast, etc. Other details similar to Distillers (Carshalton), Ltd.

DISTILLERS (HAMMERSMITH), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of distilling and making and selling of malt and yeast, etc. Other details similar to Distillers (Carshalton), Ltd.

DISTILLERS HYDROCARBONS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To manufacture chemicals, etc. Other details similar to Distillers (Carshalton), Ltd.

## PRINT AND PUBLICITY

### Massive Advertising Campaign

A MASSIVE television and newspaper advertising campaign—the heaviest ever used by Polaroid (U.K.), Ltd., to promote a single product—is launching the low-cost Swinger camera. The campaign, which opens on June 1, is to run for almost eight weeks during the peak summer selling months, with combined full-network television commercials and national newspaper advertisements breaking at the rate of more than three each week. During that period Messrs. Polaroid are spending as much as the company's total advertising expenditure for the whole of 1965. A second campaign promoting the Swinger is scheduled for the pre-Christmas period. Retailers are being supplied with a wide variety of display material and literature for the Swinger, including banners and

streamers which may be used with the camera's attractive packaging box to "create traffic-stopping window and in-store displays."

### PRESS ADVERTISING

BRITISH OXYGEN CO., LTD., Hammersmith House, London, W.6: Sparklets syphons. In *Readers Digest*, *Punch*, *Irish Tatler*, *Sunday Times*, *The Observer* and *Weekend Telegraph*, colour magazines, *Scottish Field* and women's magazines.

BURROUGHS WILLCOME & CO., Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1: Saxin, In national and provincial Press. In top-circulation women's magazines. May till August.

JEYES-PAROZONE SALES, LTD., Davis House, New Road, Dagenham, Essex: Jeyes fluid. In national Press and amateur gardening magazines.

A. WANDER, LTD., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1: Ovaltine camera competition. In *Daily Mirror*, *Réveille*, *Weekend* and *Titbits*. May to July.

## COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

### Monday, May 9

NORTH LONDON PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Wellcome Building, 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting followed by tour of exhibition of Chinese medicine.

SALISBURY BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Old House restaurant, 47 New Street, Salisbury, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting, followed by an address by Mr. W. Talvan Rees (immediate past-chairman, N.P.U.).

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Wright-Fleming Institute of Microbiology, St. Mary's Hospital medical school, London, W.2, at 5 p.m. Dr. R. C. Valentine on "The Construction of a Virus."

### Tuesday, May 10

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Chamber of commerce, Harborne Road, Birmingham, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

INTERNATIONAL MECHANICAL MANUFACTURING EXHIBITION, Earls Court, London, S.W.5. Until May 20.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND GATESHEAD BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Conservative club, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Oak Lounge, Ship hotel, Duke Street, Reading, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting, followed by film.

WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bull's Head hotel, Chislehurst, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

### Wednesday, May 11

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Recreation room, Cornelia nurses' hostel, Poole, at 1 p.m. Dr. W. H. Tattersall on "Asthma"; Post-graduate medical centre, Palmerston Road, Boscombe, at 1 p.m. "Multiple Sclerosis" (recorded lecture).

BRISTOL BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Grand hotel, Bristol, at 3 p.m. Staff training conference for members and their staff.

CHESTERFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Devonshire room, Station hotel, Chesterfield, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

SWANSEA AND WEST GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Dolphin hotel, Swansea, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

### Thursday, May 12

DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Durham rugby club, Green Lane, Old Elvet, Durham City, at 8 p.m. Wine and cheese evening.

LEEDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Metropole hotel, Leeds, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting and discussion of the Council motion to be submitted to the Branch representatives' meeting.

### Friday, May 13

FRANCO-BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS, La Baule, Loire-Atlantique, France. Until May 15.

### Sunday, May 15

SOUTH-WEST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Clapham Common Pond, at 10.30 a.m. Outing to Whipsnade Zoo. (Cost of transport (no lunch) 12s. 6d.; children under fourteen, 10s. 6d.). Tickets should be obtained from Miss B. M. Kell, 58 Beechmead Avenue, London, S.W.16.

### Advance Information

AUTOMATIC LABORATORY TECHNIQUES EXHIBITION, Royal Horticultural Society's new hall, Westminster, London, S.W.1. February 13-15, 1968.

ITALIAN TRADE CENTRE, 25 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. Exhibition of industrial automation equipment. Further information should be obtained from Mr. K. Francis, Italian Institute for Foreign Trade, 31 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1.

### Courses and Conferences

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, 48 Bryanston Square, London, W.1. Conference of security officers to consider crime prevention on both sides of the shop counter. May 19.

SOCIETY OF INSTRUMENT TECHNOLOGY, St. Andrews, Fife. Conference on "On-line Measurement and Inspection and Their Impact on Quality." September 20-22, 1967.

### Exhibitions and Fairs

ILFORD FLOWER EXHIBITION, 16 Lavitt's Quay, Cork, Irish Republic, organised jointly by Ilford (Ireland), Ltd., and the *Cork Examiner*. Photographs of flowers and flower arrangements selected from the Ilford Colour Book of Flower Decoration and the Ilford Flower Identification Books. Demonstrations of flower arrangement are being given daily at 3.30 p.m. Admission free. Daily, May 9-13. 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.

# Prescribers' Press

## What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

SALICYLATE intoxication may be sought more commonly than is realised, and some instances of aspirin overdose attributed to suicidal intent could be unrecognised examples of that, says a medical memorandum from Merton Hospital, Chester, and Trinity College, Dublin. The authors say that the public probably consumes aspirin and similar compounds for reasons in addition to their analgesic effects, and they report two case histories in which the patients had a distinct pattern of salicylate intoxication. The first patient, formerly dependent on habit-forming drugs, needed to take twenty to thirty aspirin tablets within an hour to produce the desired degree of salicylism, the effects of which were "a condition of 'isolation, relaxation protection'." In the second patient it was probable that salicylism occurred at a maximum daily dose of about 100 tablets. Effects were clouding of consciousness and hypernæa, visual and auditory hallucinations, dizziness, deafness and tinnitus; a "lovely feeling like being drunk" was produced and the patient lost her power to stop taking the drug. The authors conclude that it is desirable that consumption of analgesics among the general population should be lowered, partly because of "the apparently rare" developments described. (B.M.J., April 30, p. 1090.)

A comparison of the abilities of methisazone and antivaccinal gammaglobulin to moderate the severity of

the local and general reactions to smallpox vaccination, and to prevent complications in children having contraindications to vaccination, is reported from Warsaw. Treatment was begun on the fourth day after vaccination. Severity of local reactions was significantly reduced by methisazone and the total duration (from vaccination to detachment of the scab) was also reduced in comparison with gammaglobulin treatment. The authors say that from their short series of subjects, it seems that primary smallpox vaccination can be safely done in children in whom it is contraindicated, if they are protected with methisazone or immune gammaglobulin, the former having some advantages. (Lancet, April 30, p. 948.)

THAT "muscle relaxant" drugs are now widely used is a measure of the need for an effective muscle relaxant rather than a proof of their efficacy, writes a contributor to *Prescribers' Journal*. "While the sedative and in the case of carisoprodol, analgesic activity of most of these drugs may provide modest benefit, none as yet qualifies as an effective and specific relaxant." An editorial note following an article on drug absorption, metabolism and excretion, says there is no evidence that tablets of the tetracyclines containing sodium metaphosphate are more effective than satisfactorily formulated tablets without its addition. Evidence that sorbitol enhances absorption of

paracetamol is not convincing. An article on pargyline hydrochloride (Eutonyl), a monoamine oxidase inhibitor used as an antihypertensive agent, says that the drug has not been shown to have any general advantages over guanethidine and methyldopa and it should only be used to treat patients whose hypertension cannot be otherwise controlled. (*Prescribers' Journal* April.)

Monthly subconjunctival injections of 10-15 mgm. of methylprednisolone acetate have been used in fifteen patients as a new form of treatment for exophthalmos. A worker in South Africa reports that every patient obtained relief from symptoms of ocular discomfort, ranging from moderate to dramatic, after the first injection. There were virtually no side effects and the treatment could be used to prevent mild cases of the condition deteriorating to the malignant stage. (Lancet, April 30, p. 958.)

THE following comments on drugs appear in *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin*: Drugs for typhoid fever: No new method of treatment currently under trial has so far proved decisively better than a fortnight's course of chloramphenicol, at least for the severe adult cases. Ananase: At present none of the claims made are supported by convincing evidence, and properly designed and executed trials are needed before they can be accepted. (D. & T.B., April 29.)

A SURVEY by a general practitioner in a Montgomeryshire rural area has shown that 3·4 per cent. of drivers in the area had taken sedatives, tranquillising or anti-depressant drugs for periods exceeding three months during the previous five years. 2·3 per cent. of the drivers were taking the drugs currently. 2 per cent. of male, and 4·2 per cent. of female, drivers were taking the drugs for psychiatric reasons. (Practitioner, May, p. 704.)

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period May 15-21

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Hibernia	Channel Is.
Anadin ... ... ...	2/60	4/74	4/120	1/30	3/90	2/60	3/90	2/60	4/120	1/30	3/90	2/60	—	—
Anne French cleansing milk	2/60	—	2/60	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—
Asktin powders and tablets...	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	2/14	—	—
Bisodol ... ... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/25	—	—	—
Carnation corn caps ...	3/21	2/14	2/14	2/14	2/14	2/14	2/14	2/14	2/14	2/14	—	—	—	—
Dentu-Cremc ... ...	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Dettol ... ... ...	1/45	3/135	2/90	2/90	2/90	1/45	1/45	1/45	2/90	1/45	2/90	2/90	—	2/90
Dippity-Do ... ... ...	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—
Euthymol tooth-paste ...	—	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freezone corn remover ...	—	2/14	2/14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4/28	—	—
Immac ... ... ...	1/30	2/60	3/90	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	1/30
Imperial Leather ... ...	2/60	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	—
Maybelline eye cosmetics ...	2/60	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moorland indigestion tablets	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polaroid colour pack cameras ... ... ...	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	—
sunglasses ... ... ...	2/60	2/60	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poli-Grip ... ... ...	—	—	—	—	—	3/90	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rimmel Beauty-on-a-budget	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	4/120	1/30	3/90	5/150	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	4/120
Rinstead pastilles ... ...	2/30	1/15	3/45	2/30	2/30	1/15	1/15	2/30	2/30	2/30	1/15	1/15	—	—
Valderma balm ... ...	2/14	2/14	1/7	2/14	1/7	2/14	2/14	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	—
Wonderset ... ... ...	—	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15
Wright's coal tar soap ...	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	2/30	2/30	—	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	—

# mulative price changes

**AMENDING C & D  
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST  
FOR MARCH 1966**

abut (366 Dendron) ble strength	small 72 0 med. 120 0	18 0 30 0	10 6 17 6	D	Admune (394 DF) Adrepentine (49 AF) ts4B ointment 50gm 55 0	I	13 9 —	7 4 —		Alphosyl (1178 Stafford) lotion 8oz 211 0	52 9	30 9
ands (1227 THP)				D	suppositories					Ambre Sole (525 Golden) home tan aerosol	6oz 86 0	21 6
infectant trial 8 6	—	—	11		Aero (657 IL)	dry shampoo 20 7	5 1½	3 0		Amovon (44 Amovon) corn paste	13 8	3 5
medium 15 6	—	—	1 8		Aerotrol (2 Abbott)	aerosol 15mils 13 6ea	—	20 3		Amplex (67 Ashe) deodorant aerosol	43 1	10 9½
giant 21 0	—	—	2 4		Agfacolor (16 Agfa)	reversal film CT18				Anadin (655 ICC) tablets	20 18 10 50 35 11 100 60 7	4 9 9 0 15 2
gall 13 0ea	—	—	16 6		35mm karat cassette	20exp. —	—	24 2		Analgin (901 Norton) tablets 500	4oz 18 9 8oz 32 3 10oz 40 7 8oz 34 5	2 6 4 9 9 8 8 2
let roll 33 0	—	—	1 2			36exp. —	—	35 3		Analjol (684 Kaylene)	4oz 18 9 8oz 32 3 10oz 40 7 8oz 34 5	2 6 4 9 9 8 8 2
(1397 P de LL)										Andrews (976 P&T)	liver salt 4oz 18 9 8oz 32 3 10oz 40 7 8oz 34 5	2 6 4 9 9 8 8 2
logne 1oz 3144 5 Sea	1	4½ea 9 6								Anepidem (802 MS)		
2½oz 3139 10 Sea	2	7½ea 18 6								Anestile (115 Bengue) metal cylinder 125gm		
4oz 3147 18 Sea	4	7¾ea 32 6								Anita (1452 Merica) sanitary belts	13 1	1 4
8oz 3149 31 Oea	7	9ea 55 0								sanitary towels	size 1 12 24 0 2 12 27 2 3 12 34 5	1 7 2 6 3 0
fume 2cc 3003 4 10ea	1	2½ea 8 6								Anne French (655 ICC) cleansing milk	16 4 27 3 54 6	2 3 6 10 7 6
4cc 3161 7 8ea	1	1½ea 13 6								Anodesyn (147 Boots) ointment 25gm 32 0	—	4 0
½oz 3157 10 6ea	2	7½ea 18 6								Anti-Bi-San (451 F&J)	adult's 49 3 child's 37 10	6 6
(234 Cartwright)†										Anti-Kamala (1178 Stafford) tablets 28 0	12 4 9 5½	5 0
ointment 22 3	5 7	3 3								Antisemal (825 McWaters)	28 0	3 6
blests 15 3	3 10	2 3								Apres l'Onde (548 Guerlain) toilet water 95cc 245cc	—	47 0 84 6
(548 Guerlain)										April Violets (135 Yardley) perfumed Cologne	1885 81 0 spray mist 1947 106 0 talcum 1907 34 0 soap toilet 1962 21 0	20 3 26 6 8 6 5 3
95cc 1	—	40 6								1926 crystallised Cologne perfume 1991 perfumed Cologne 1984	11 10 15 6 5 0 2 9	
190cc 1	—	62 0								Aqua-Net (1524 Chembro) hair spray squeeze pack	21 0	2 11
474cc 1	—	109 6								shampoo sachet 5 0 bottle 21 0	5 3 5 3	2 11
de Cologne spray 72cc	—	49 0								Aqua Roma (342 CWLD) shower spray adaptor	—	63 0
fume 7cc	—	58 9								Aramis (425 ELC) after shave 4oz 6oz 8oz	—	27 6 37 6 47 6
15cc 87 6	—	—								after shave cream 1oz emulsion 2oz all weather hand cream tube	—	29 6 29 6 27 6
fume spray 7cc	—	65 0								Ambassador 45 0 astringent 6oz 27 6 Cologne 4oz 52 6 .8oz 84 0	—	45 0 27 6 52 6 84 0
let water 95cc 245cc	—	47 0								deodorant roll-on 2oz spray 2oz stick 2½oz talc spray 6oz	—	14 9 17 6 21 0 30 0
san (5 Abietisan)												
h salts in hand												
tinted containers												
r. McBunny 403 33 8	8 5	4 11										
le (117 BPL)												
osol 17 8ea	4 5ea	30 11										
omycin (746 Lederle) T5												
nsules 50mgm 25 4 Oea	—	6 0										
100 15 2ea	—	22 9										
250mgm 16 10 10ea	—	16 3										
100 65 2ea	—	97 9										
1000 629 Oea	—	943 6										
/ear ointment 1%	6 ½oz	2 6ea										
ear solution vial	—	3 9										
50mgm 50 2 6ea	—	3 9										
oral suspension 1.5gm	1 oz	4 0ea										
ramuscular vial	100mgm 2 0ea	—	3 0									
ravenous vial	250mgm 3 8ea	—	5 6									
500mgm 6 6ea	—	9 9										
ment 3% ½oz 1 0ea	—	2 6										
100 65 2ea	—	4 6										
enthalmic												
owder sterilised												
vial 2 2ea	—	3 3										
ll suspension 1%	6cc 10ea	—	1 3									
ediatric drops	10cc 2 10ea	—	4 3									
sible tablets 100 15 2ea	—	22 9										
up 2oz 4 0ea	—	6 0										
lets 50mgm 25 4 0ea	—	43 9										
250mgm 16 10 10ea	—	16 3										
100 65 2ea	—	97 9										
1000 629 Oea	—	943 6										
ches 15mgm 25 1 6ea	—	2 3										
omycin V (746 Lederle) TS												
nsules 50mgm 25 4 0ea	—	6 0										
100 15 2ea	—	22 9										
250mgm 16 10 10ea	—	16 3										
100 65 2ea	—	97 9										
1000 629 Oea	—	943 6										
ediatric drops	10cc 2 10ea	—	4 3									
up 2oz 4 0ea	—	6 0										
16oz 29 2ea	—	43 9										
when prescriptions call for INSULINS, supply												
<b>WELLCOME</b>												
•SOLUBLE •LENTE •PROTAMINE ZINC •GLOBIN												
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON												



eye pads	—	—	30 0	D	Baldessa (1136 Silber)		Bond Street (1355 Yardley)
friction lotion 6oz	—	—	27 6	I	Baldessa (778 Luminos)	dusting powder	2709 113 0 28 3
hair groom spray	—	—	21 0		camera standard	2790 98 0 24 6	
6oz	—	—	19 6	L	case	2792 223 0 55 9	
hair stay 4oz	—	—	27 6	case	2793 379 0 94 9		
Mark Out 1½oz	—	—	42 0	LK	case	2771 115 0 28 9	
pick-up mask 1oz	—	—	27 6	case	perfumed Cologne	2784 89 0 22 3	
shampoo-on-a-rope	—	—	17 6	FLK	crystallised	2785 163 0 40 9	
shaving foam 6oz	—	—	17 6	case	spray mist	2770 60 0 15 0	
soap bath	—	—	17 6	R/LK	soap	2762 24 0 6 0	
(3)	—	—	50 6	case	talcum	2707 50 0 12 6	
special shave formula	—	—	6oz	—	Bob Martin (143 BM)	Bourjols (150 Bourjols) existing entry	
6oz	—	—	29 6	D	Baldessamat (1136 Silber)	Bourjols (150 Bourjols)	
Armyl (61 APC) T5	—	—	2 9ea	I	Baldessamat (778 Luminos)	bath cubes, Wild Rose,	
injection vial	—	—	D	Baldinette (1136 Silber)	Golden Fern 27 4 6 10		
Arrid (235 Carteret)	—	—	D	Baldinette (778 Luminos)	(1 gross) (1 gross)		
deodorant cream	22 8	5 8	3 1	Balm Dalaet (657 IL)†	Cologne three star 9333 51 4 12 10		
30 1	7 6	4 1	28 6	Bandit (Piguet (1253 Turnpenny))	lemon hand cream 9130 9 9 2 5		
Supreme aerosol	49 3	12 4	6 6	hair lotion 1oz 34 6	3672 17 10 4 6		
roll-on refill	31 4	7 10	4 3	perfume 1oz 15 Oea	rouge 117 11 5 2 10		
Ashes of Gardenia (150 Bourjols)	—	—	D	3 9ea	shaving stick 6207 8 0 2 0		
soap bath (3)	9253 29 0	7 3	4 0	trave packs 1oz 34 4ea	soaps		
Ashes of Lavender (150 Bourjols)	—	—	D	8 7ea	eggs 9158 7 3 1 10		
soap bath (3)	9252 29 0	7 3	4 0	talcum powder 9258 36 0 9 0			
Ashes of Roses (150 Bourjols)	—	—	D	60 1	toilet 9135 3 4 1 10		
soap bath (3)	9250 29 0	7 3	4 0	4oz 28 6ea	9236 4 8 1 2		
Ashes of Violets (150 Bourjols)	—	—	D	7 6ea	8oz 44 0ea	9235 18 0 4 6	
soap bath (3)	9251 29 0	7 3	4 0	16oz 72 6ea	bath 9140 6 8 1 8		
Askit (69 Askit)	—	—	D	18 6ea	ovals 9154 10 0 2 6		
powders 6 12 6	3 1	1 9	D	32oz 106 6ea	lemon 9257 11 0 2 9		
trade box 70 11 Bea	2 11ea	3 1	D	atomiser 3oz 50 6ea	mammoth 9104 19 6 4 11		
tablets 20 12 6	3 1	1 9	D	refill 3oz 36 0ea	talcum Boudoir, Wild		
14 0	3 6	7	D	Ban-O-Dor (655 ICC)	Rose, Golden Fern 19 6 4 11		
D powders 28	—	—	D	deodorant 41 10	Box's (149 Box) existing entry		
Astral (333 Cupal)	—	—	D	10 5½	Box's (149 Box)		
air freshener aerosols	—	—	D	5 9	balm of gilead cough mixture		
Apple Blossom 37 4	—	—	D	34 0 8 6			
Magnolia Blossom 37 4	—	—	D	60 0 15 0			
Rose Petal 37 4	—	—	D	34 0 8 6			
Touch of Spring 37 4	—	—	D	60 0 15 0			
D apple blossom	—	—	D	250 11 3ea	Box's (149 Box) existing entry		
6oz & 8oz	—	—	D	500 22 6ea	Box's (149 Box)		
D bouquet 12oz	—	—	D	—	balm of gilead cough mixture		
D rose petal 6oz	—	—	D	—	34 0 8 6		
Atkinsons (76 Atkinson)	—	—	D	—	60 0 15 0		
Gold Medal eau de Cologne	—	—	D	—	blood purifier 34 0 8 6		
2oz 65 5	15 11	9 6	D	—	60 0 15 0		
4oz 120 0	29 3	17 6	D	—	bone meal capsules 29 0 7 3		
7oz 203 0	49 6	29 6	D	—	48 0 12 0		
Atomol (34 A&H)	—	—	D	—	bruise oil 22 0 5 6		
nasal spray 30 0	—	—	D	—	36 0 9 0		
Aureocort (746 Lederle) TS	—	—	D	—	coltsfoot smoking mixture		
ointment 250gm 203 Oea	—	304 6	D	—	10 0 —		
Aureomycin (746 Lederle) T5	—	—	D	—	22 0 —		
capsules 50mgm 25 4 Oea	—	—	D	—	composition essence 18 0 4 6		
100 15 2ea	—	6 0	D	—	32 0 8 0		
250mgm 16 10 10ea	—	22 9	D	—	composition powder 18 0 4 6		
100 65 2ea	—	16 3	D	—	constipation herbs 20 0 5 0		
1000 629 Oea	—	97 9	D	—	cough & lung balsam 34 0 8 6		
ear solution 50mgm	—	—	D	—	60 0 15 0		
vial 2 6ea	—	—	D	—	ear drops 26 0 6 6		
ointment 3% 1oz 1 Bea	—	3 9	D	—	ekzeena ointment 16 0 4 0		
1oz 3 0ea	—	2 6	D	—	elder, peppermint & composition essenc		
ophthalmic 1%	—	—	D	—	22 0 5 6		
6 x 1oz 2 6ea	—	4 6	D	—	36 0 9 0		
syrup 4oz 8 Oea	—	12 0	D	—	elder rose hand cream 22 0 5 6		
16oz 29 2ea	—	43 9	D	—	elder & marshmallow ointment 16 0 4 0		
Aurofac (295 CM&R) T5VPO	—	—	D	—	28 0 7 0		
food supplement (vet.)	—	—	D	—	foot balm 16 0 4 0		
2A 50lb 139 6ea	—	172 6	D	—	28 0 7 0		
D Babycleen (539 GY)	—	—	D	—	garlic perles 29 0 7 3		
Babycleen (47 Anestan)	—	—	D	—	golden eye drops 64 0 16 0		
Bactergent (295 CM&R)	—	—	D	—	golden fire 26 0 6 6		
dairy detergent	—	—	D	—	40 0 10 0		
14lb 35 7½ea	—	47 6	D	—	golden eight preserver 34 0 8 6		
50lb 97 4ea	—	130 0	D	—	60 0 15 0		
D Bactylan (1087 Roussel)	—	—	D	—	hair invigorator 34 0 8 6		
tablets 250	—	—	D	—	60 0 15 0		
Baghri (Piguet) (1253 Turnpenny)	—	—	D	—	herbal drawing & healing ointment		
hair lotion 1oz 34 6	8 9	5 0½	D	—	16 0 4 0		
perfume 1oz 12 9ea	3 3ea	22 6	D	—	28 0 7 0		
1oz 30 3ea	7 7ea	53 0	D	—	life drops 24 0 6 0		
1oz 43 2ea	10 10ea	75 6	D	—	40 0 10 0		
1oz 61 11ea	15 6ea	108 6	D	—	liver tonic 34 0 8 6		
1oz 104 2ea	26 1ea	182 3	D	—	60 0 15 0		
travel packs 1oz 48 9ea	12 2ea	85 3	D	—	lung tonic 34 0 8 6		
1oz 73 9ea	18 5ea	129 0	D	—	60 0 15 0		
2oz 123 3ea	30 10ea	215 9	D	—	mate tea 12 0 —		
soap (3) 24 3ea	6 1ea	42 6	D	—	22 0 —		
talcum powder 13 3ea	3 4ea	23 3	D	—	multivitamin capsules 42 0 —		
toilet water 2oz 18 6ea	4 6ea	31 6	D	—	29 0 —		
4oz 28 6ea	7 0ea	49 0	D	—	52 0 —		
8oz 44 0ea	10 6ea	73 6	D	—	96 0 —		
16oz 72 6ea	18 3ea	127 0	D	—	nerve & brain essence 34 0 8 6		
32oz 106 0ea	26 6ea	185 0	D	—	60 0 15 0		
atomiser 3oz 50 6ea	12 9ea	88 3	D	—	nerve & neuritis balm 26 0 6 6		
refill 3oz 36 0ea	9 0ea	63 0	D	—	pile ointment 16 0 4 0		
D Baldamic (1136 Silber)	—	—	D	—	suppositories 28 0 7 0		
Baldamic (778 Luminos)	—	—	D	—	pills 32 0 8 0		
D Baldax (1136 Silber)	—	—	D	—	backache & kidney 18 0 4 6		
Baldax (778 Luminos)	—	—	D	—	36 0 9 0		



hand cream jar 72gm 31 0	7 9	4 3	Dippty-do (1242 Toni) hair setting gel regular or extra holding 41 8	9 10½	5 11	Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden) 3 steps to beauty 333.66 —	
Cuticura (993 PD&C) (distributors 885 N&P) soap 4oz 2060 14 8	3 8	1 11	Distaqueine-V (378 Dista)T5 tablets			invisible veil pressed powder gilt compact 559.00 —	
CVK (2 Abbott)T5 capsules 125mgm 100 14 0ea	—	21 0	125mgm 100 14 0ea	—	21 0	refill 560.00 —	
500 68 4ea	—	102 6	500 68 4ea	—	102 6	lipstick interchange 659.E0 —	
250mgm 100 27 0ea	—	40 6	250mgm 100 27 0ea	—	40 6	basket weave men's hair cream 933.00 —	
500 133 4ea	—	200 0	500 133 4ea	—	200 0	soap hand 921.00 —	
Filmtabs 125mgm 50 8 0ea	—	12 0	1000 263 4ea	—	395 0	bath 922.00 —	
100 14 0ea	—	21 0	Distaqueine V-K (378 Dista)T5 tablets			2 bath 2 hand 906.00 —	
500 68 4ea	—	102 6	125mgm 100 14 0ea	—	21 0	travel soap 921.23 —	
250mgm 1000 133 4ea	—	200 0	500 68 4ea	—	21 0	milky liquid cleanser 202.80 —	
25 7 0ea	—	11 9	250mgm 100 27 0ea	—	40 6	spot pruf cream 19.01 —	
100 27 0ea	—	40 6	1000 263 4ea	—	395 0	Eltoxin (518 Glaxo) ts4B tablets 0.05mgm	
500 133 4ea	—	200 0	D	100 20 0			
1000 263 4ea	—	395 0	Distilvit (378 Dista) B12 ampoules			Emeraude (301 Coty)	
D capsules 250mgm 250			Do-Do (657 IL)7 asthma tablets	8 13 2	3 4	eau de toilette 013 51 6	
Cyclosan (818 M&B) 4oz 28 0	—	3 6	24 31 6	7 10½	015 68 9	16 9	
8oz 42 0	—	5 3	100 112 0	28 0	016 103 3	25 2	
1lb 60 0	—	7 6	25	15 0	perfume 110-40 126 3	31 7	
Cycloserine (678 Kabi) T5 capsules 250mgm			I Doidy (122 Bickiepegs) cups	29 6	2 10	121-40 218 9	54 8
50 68 4ea	—	102 6	D Dor (563 Hampshire) deodorant aerosol			141-40 370 3	92 7
500 633 4ea	—	950 0	D Dornavac (837 MSD) Dorothy Gray (385 DG) portrait make-up	85 0	23 0	151-40 606 0	151 6
D Cyclospasmol M (221 Camden) tablets 100mgm			D Dulsol Oil (Cadoricin (386 Douek) Duo-Lux (1136 Silber) flashguns			Endocil (917 Organon) day-care tinted	
D Damaskin (657 IL) leg make-up tube 21 2	5 3½	3 1	Little Princess	—	25 5	tube 54 10	
D Daptamycin (894 Nicholas) Daptazole (894 Nicholas) injection 30mgm 6 22 2ea	—	33 3	case	—	12 3	bottle 96 0	
25 79 4ea	—	119 0	Piccolo	—	19 9	treatment cream	
vial 150mgm 4 10ea	—	7 3	case	—	8 10	tube 30gm 48 0	
Decaserpil (1087 Roussel) tablets 5mgm 20			Perfectus	—	29 9	jar 102 9	
D 10mgm 20			Primus	—	39 10	12 10ea	
D Decaspray (837 MSD) aerosol 30gm			case	—	6 2	Enzyvite (83 Bancroft) tablets	
Dekrasil (324 Crookes) capsules 30 72 0			Primus AG	—	6 2	50 30 10	
Delagar (366 Dendron) bath pearls 24 0	6 0	3 6	case	—	29 4	100 51 5	
44 6	11 2	6 6	Quick Fire	—	34 9	120 10	
Delrosa (976 P5&T) rose-hip syrup			Tower	—	6 2	Ephedrine and Nembutal (2 Abbott)ts4B capsules	
12oz 42 0	—	4 8	case	—	54 6	100 8 3ea	
Delta-Cortelan (518 Glaxo)			Primus KM	—	39 10	500 33 4ea	
D tablets 1mgm 500			Royal 60	—	6 2	Epontol (452 FBA) ampoules 10mls 5 10 6ea	
D Dendrid (179 BDH)			case	—		25 47 6ea	
I Dendrid (1545 Vestric) 15mls 21 2ea	—	—	Duette, Little Empress, Luxomat, Popular, Princess			Ethyl chloride (115 Bengue) glass tube 30gm 45 0	
De-Nol (956 Peptinol) (distributors 1545 Vestric) bottle 54 0ea	13 6ea	90 0	Dynoids (1025 RC&C)			refill 27 0	
Dentesive (843 ML)	18 0	2 3	30 13 0	3 3	2 0	refill 50gm 49 6	
Dento (219 Calvert) large 21 4	5 4	2 10	Dytransin (147 Boots) capsules 250mgm	100 25 0ea	6 3ea	refill 100gm 81 0	
Dentu-Creme (1178 Stafford) large 22 4	5 7	3 3	500 120 0ea	30 0ea	refill 63 0	Evans (436 Evans) veterinary dusting powder	
Dextrosol (200 B&P) tablets	57 7 (6doz.)	—	Easy (509 Gibbs) shaving stick refill	10 7	2 8	2oz 26 0	
52 9 (3doz.)	—	1 10	10 7	2 8	6 6	Everyday (1282 VB) hair cream 15 0	
D old packs			Economycin (1515 CD)T5 syrup	4 0ea	—	3 9	
Diabinese (583 HP)ts4B tablets			2oz 4 0ea	—		Evian-Cachet (653 I&R) half bottles	
100mgm 100 18 0ea	—	27 0	16oz 32 0ea	—		43 2	
500 78 2ea	—	117 3	tablets/capsules 100 67 6ea	—		(1½doz.) (1½doz.)	
250mgm 100 39 5ea	—	59 1½	500 335 0ea	—		36 1	
500 185 7ea	—	278 4½	1000 668 0ea	—		Evlyre (443 Elyre) Clean 'n' Curl kit	
Diglanid (1098 Sandoz) ampoules 2 mils 6 & 30			Ecusson (Jean d'Albret (1145 Sirex) existing entry			51 4	
Dimanin (96 BC) algicidal powder			bath oil	443	25 0	12 10	
tube 48 0	—	6 0	444	—	10 0	refill lashcurl 10 0	
Dimol (376 Dimol) (distributors 49 AF) syrup 4oz 29 6	7 4½	4 2	445	—	3 4	refill lashclens 3 4	
Dilmotapp (1071 Robins) tablets L.A. †			Cologne	59	19 6	Eylight 51 4	
Dindevan (394 DF)			60	—	36 0	12 10	
D tablets 19mgm			61	—	55 0	eyematic mascara 60 0	
I tablets 10mgm			62	—	93 0	15 0	
D Dinky (810 Maw) see under Maws			94	—	28 0	refill 34 4	
Diocalm (104 BP)† bottle 42 10	9 11	5 6	95	—	47 6	7 8	
Diocetyl-Medo (830 Medo) capsules for ear drops			30	—	54 0	Lovinail 27 4	
10 42 0	—	5 3	31	—	85 0	6 10	
syrup 0·25%			atomiser 427	—	110 0	Shadowbrow 85 8	
100mils 42 0	—	5 3	refill 428	—	52 6	21 5	
500mils 168 0	—	21 0	lavande 74	—	28 0	Shadoliner 34 4	
concentrate 1%			75	—	47 6	8 7	
500mils 252 0	—	31 6	perfume 440	—	14 0	Shadomatte 34 4	
tablets 25mgm 25 18 0	—	2 3	425	—	19 0	8 7	
100 48 0	—	6 0	452	—	28 6	Farina Johann Maria (529 Gorney) Red Crest Cologne	
250 102 0	—	12 9	453	—	39 6	miniature (10) 8 4ea	
forte 25 4 8ea	—	7 0	411	—	52 6	2 1ea	
100 16 0ea	—	24 0	412	—	80 0	50055 65 2	
250 36 0ea	—	54 0	413	—	130 0	50090 102 0	
		D	atomiser 435	—	220 0	50140 148 0	
			refill 436	—	48 6	50180 196 0	
			with neomycin 5gm	—	35 0	Fennings (1307 Waterhouse) fever mixture 20 9	
			eye ointment 3gm	—	22 6	5 2	
			with neomycin 3½gm	—	16 0	Fercuman (930 P&B) tablets 1000 46 0	
			soap (3) 430	—		Ferrosoul (324 Crookes)ts4B capsules (vet.)	
			talcum 490	—		dp250 48 8ea	
			Efcortelan (518 Glaxo) cream 1½ 5gm	—		Fields (462 Field) hair spray 33 4	
			with neomycin 5gm	—		51 3	
			eye ointment 3gm	—		7 11	
			with neomycin 3½gm	—		perfume 29 6	
			lotion with neomycin 1% 20mils	—		7 0	
			ointment 1½ 5gm	—		talcum 22 8	
			with neomycin 1½ 5gm	—		5 5	
						toilet soap 9 10	
						2 4	
						Firmo-Lift (60 Arden) treatment oil 210.59	
						—	
						Flair (1355 Yardley) bath oil 4866 101 0	
						25 3	
						dusting powder 4809 113 0	
						28 3	
						Cologne 4884 89 0	
						22 3	
						4885 163 0	
						40 9	
						crystallised 4870 60 0	
						15 0	
						foam bath 4869 108 0	
						27 0	

lume	4890	98	0	24	6	14	4		all other varieties	7½oz	24	6	—	I	3	Syncro Zoom	453	Oea	110	5ea	790	0		
z	4892	223	0	55	9	32	6		strained foods	16	1ea	16	1ea	22	8ea	PR25	5	6ea	39	6				
z	4893	379	0	94	9	55	3		lamb dinner, beef	4oz	11	5	—	I	2	PR55	43	0ea	10	6ea	75	0		
eter spray									dinner, veal dinner	4oz	11	5	—	I	2	PR65 CD5	60	3ea	14	8ea	105	0		
o	4871	115	0	28	9	16	9		apple sauce, apple	4½oz	11	5	—	I	0	L8 B	51	4ea	12	6ea	89	6		
o	4862	24	0	6	0	3	2		sauce & apricots, pears	4½oz	11	5	—	I	0	flashguns	20	1ea	4	11ea	35	0		
ay mist	4847	114	0	28	6	16	8		& pineapple	4½oz	11	5	(2doz.)			Bouncemaster	42	1ea	10	4ea	73	6		
um	4807	50	0	12	6	7	4		all other varieties	4oz	16	4	(2doz.)			dual	30	1ea	7	4ea	52	6		
lio (Cadorinic (386 Douek)									4oz	16	4	(2doz.)			TX40	120	5ea	29	4ea	210	0			
Cut (1156 F5)									Germolene (104 BP)	tin	19	6	4	6	2	projectors cine	253	Oea	—		379	6		
resive fingertip bandage FC7									Gestona (994 P&M) tablets	19	6	4	6	2	6	Zoom 8	399	8ea	—		599	6		
formula 16 (1281 Vincent)									Gibbs (509 Giobs)	10ea	—					Loadmatic 8	146	4ea	—		219	6		
tributors 1054 R&A)									fluoride tooth-paste economy	35	11	9	0			Hanorama 300	253	Oea	—		379	6		
fras (Piguet (1253 Turnpenny)									Gluco-Fedrin (938 PD)	10mils & 1oz	—					Hanomat 500	1000	280	0ea	—	420	0		
er lotion	4oz	34	6	8	9	5	0½	D	Glucophage (1077 Rona)†s4B	tablets 500mgm	50	14	1ea	—	18	6	Auto 500	359	8ea	—		539	6	
ume	4oz	12	9ea	3	3ea	22	6	D	tablets 500mgm	50	14	1ea	—			Auto 1000 iodine quartz	420	0ea	—		630	0		
ume	4oz	30	3ea	7	7ea	53	6	D	tablets 1000 230	1000	230	0ea	—			low voltage	426	4ea	—		639	6		
ume	4oz	43	2ea	10	10ea	75	0	D	Golden Babe (761 Lilia—White)	baby powder	4oz	16	0	4	0	2	3	viewers						
ume	4oz	61	1lea	15	6ea	108	6	D	baby powder	8oz	28	7	7	2	4	0	Hanorama daylight	19	8ea	—		29	6	
ume	2oz	104	2ea	26	1ea	182	3	D	baby soap	9	7	2	5	1	3	Super	30	0ea	—		45	0		
ume	4oz	190	9ea	45	3ea	331	6	D	disposable nappy liners	50	26	4	—			pre-viewer	26	6ea	—		39	9		
avel packs	4oz	48	9ea	12	2ea	85	3	D	Gondafon (973 Pharmaceuticals)	tablets	20	4	6ea	—	6	9	Healthcrafts (29 Alfonal)							
avel packs	4oz	100	70	0ea	—	105	0	D	tablets	5 × 20	20	4	—	30	6	Acerosa 100mgm	60	75	5	18	10	11		
avel packs	4oz	300gm	150	0ea	—	225	0	D	tablets	25 × 20	95	0	—	142	6	Anti-5at capsules	32	day	61	9	15	5		
avel packs	4oz	100mgm	50	15	4ea	—	D	Goya (532 Goya)	bubble bath large	41	3	10	0½	6	0	3 day	61	9	15	5	9	0		
avel packs	4oz	50	60	0ea	—	90	0	D	Cedar Wood	hair groom	58	5	14	2½	8	6	Bio-Flora	250	108	0	27	0	15	
avel packs	4oz	15lb	477	0ea	—	715	6	D	talcum	48	2	11	9	7	0	Enzygest	100	92	7	23	2	13		
avel packs	4oz	200mgm	12	0	—		D	foam hand cream	44	8	10	10½	6	6	Garlic Plus	144	82	3	20	7	12			
avel packs	4oz	6	—	—	—		D	Granose (535 Granose)	rolls	30	27	6	—	2	11	Golden Seal	3	week	68	0	17	0		
avel packs	4oz	100	70	0ea	—	105	0	D	wheatmeal rolls	30	30	9	—	3	3	3 week	171	5	42	10	25	0		
avel packs	4oz	300gm	150	0ea	—	225	0	D	Griptright (1349 LWV)	soothers	4	0	—				Herb Formulas	'C' catarrh						
avel packs	4oz	100	50	15	4ea	—	D	flat shield, filled	5	8	—	—			'C' catarrh	2	week	51	5	12	10			
avel packs	4oz	100	50	15	4ea	—	D	teats	3	9	—	—			'C' catarrh	7	week	140	7	35	2			
avel packs	4oz	50	60	0ea	—	90	0	D	international, small,	—	—	6	—			'D' digestion	2	week	51	5	12	10		
avel packs	4oz	15lb	477	0ea	—	715	6	D	standard or large flow	—	—	—	—			'D' digestion	7	week	140	7	35	2		
avel packs	4oz	200	mgm	12	0	—	D	valves	2	6	—	4	—			'R' rheumatism	2	week	51	5	12	10		
avel packs	4oz	6	—	—	—		D	Guardsmen (1136 Silber)	cine projectors	—	—	639	6	—		'R' rheumatism	7	week	140	7	35	2		
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	Standard 8	—	—	639	6	—		'R' rheumatism	2	week	51	5	12	10			
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	Super 8	—	—	639	6	—		'R' rheumatism	7	week	140	7	35	2			
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	Guerlain (548 Guerlain)	base de maquillage hydratante	—	—	17	3	—		'L' laxative	25	20	7	5	2	3		
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	tube	—	—	44	0	—		'L' laxative	100	49	2	12	3	2			
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	cleansing cream No. 1	—	—	15	0	—		Inner Fresh	3	week	27	5	6	10			
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	No. 2	—	—	15	0	—		Inner Fresh	6	week	51	5	12	10			
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	lotion	—	—	37	3	—		Nerve Tone	2	week	48	0	12	0			
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	creme mousse	—	—	16	6	—		Reducing Plan	2	week	53	9	13	5			
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	matfilm	—	—	23	6	—		Reducing Plan	50	day	153	2	38	3			
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	skin food Nos. 1-2	—	—	16	0	—		Super bone meal	500	89	0	—	10	6			
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	—	—	25	9	—		B. Compleat	100	70	0	—	8	9				
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	Halex (560 Halex)	Halex (560 Halex)	3-piece set	D453	47	6	11	11	6 II	Bio-Flavona	100	63	0	—	7	6	
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	hairbrushes gents	—	—	E695	292	0	73	0	42	6	Garlic Pearls	144	82	3	20	7	12
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	3-piece rosewood handle	—	—	E696	292	0	73	0	42	6	Super lecithin	100	42	8	—	5	4
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	coffret Caprice	—	—	E656	63	0	12	9	8 II	Healthy (1227 THP)	500	89	0	—	9	10	
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	toothbrush smoker's	—	—	A211	24	0	—	3	0	disinfectant lavender	18	6	—		2	0	
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	bath brush set D632	—	—	—	—	—		pine	18	6	—		2	0			
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	Radial hair brush D376	—	—	—	—	—		Heinz (593 Heinz)	junior foods								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	two tone brush set E690	—	—	—	—	—		junior foods	vegetables in chicken								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	Halina (1136 Silber)	cameras	Paulette electric	—	—	239	6	—		broth	7½oz	21	0	—	1	1	
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Halena Rubinstein (596 HR)	tulipstick								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heluan (451 F&J)	nail hardener								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B	tablets								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B	tablets								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B	tablets								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B	tablets								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B	tablets								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B	tablets								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B	tablets								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B	tablets								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B	tablets								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B	tablets								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B	tablets								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B	tablets								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B	tablets								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B	tablets								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B	tablets								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B	tablets								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B	tablets								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B	tablets								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B	tablets								
avel packs	4oz	1885	81	0	20	3	D	case	—	—	—	—	—		Heminvrin (68 AH)†s4B									

Ikoblitz M (1436 D&Co.)	flash unit	—	—	83	8	pholcodine tDDI	2oz	17	6	—	2	3	Kruschen salts (67 Ashe)	2oz	12	4	3	0				
Ikophot S (1436 D&Co.)	exposure meter	—	—	210	5	lozenges	bismuth	loz	8	6	—	—	Kwells (893 Nicholas)	4oz	22	0	5	4				
Imferon (1530 Fisons)	ampoules 20mils	5	75	0ea	—	bismuth dyspepsia	50	16	0	3	10	—	original pack									
Impel (1569 SAC)	deodorant aerosol	40	0	10	0	C.5. peppermint	2oz	14	6	2	1	2	D Lafer (54 Antigen)									
Imperacin (649 ICI) T5	capsules	16	6	6ea	—	linseed, liquorice & chlorodyne	51DDI	2oz	10	6	—	1	3	Lacto-Calamine (324 Crookes)	cream	28gm	31	6	7	11		
	100	37	0ea	—	Mintettes	1oz	5	0	8	—	8	—	lotion	28cc	18	0	4	6				
	1000	329	4ea	—	peppermint	1oz	5	7	9	—	10	—	talcum powder	105cc	28	0	7	0				
tablets	16	6	6ea	—	sore throat	2oz	15	0	3	7	2	3	D lotion	95gm	31	6	7	11				
	100	37	0ea	—	lime flavoured sulphur	2oz	10	0	2	4	1	6	Lady Manhattan (1548 H of M)	perfume	4oz	58	8	14	0			
Indiscret (1397 P de LL)	Cologne	3143	5	5ea	1	4½ea	9	6	pastilles Friar's balsam	—	—	—	L'Aimant (301 Coty)									
	2½oz	3138	10	6ea	2	7½ea	18	6	Jean Sorelle (669 Sorelle)	aerosols	—	—	bath cubes	2073	41	3	10	4				
	4oz	3124	18	6ea	4	7½ea	32	6	bubble bath shampoo shower	50602	47	5	eau de toilette 013	51	6	12	10					
	8oz	3126	31	0ea	7	9ea	55	0	deodorant	50601	47	5	> perfume	110-20	126	3	31	7				
perfume	2cc	3001	4	10ea	1	2½ea	8	6	talcum	50603	47	5	121-20	218	9	54	8					
	4cc	3160	7	8ea	1	1½ea	13	6	Jicky (548 Guerlain)	eau de Cologne	95cc	—	141-20	370	3	92	7					
	10oz	3156	10	6ea	2	7½ea	18	6	95cc	—	—	151-20	606	0	151	6						
talcum	3128	4	3ea	1	0½ea	7	6	190cc	—	—	171-20	967	6	241	10							
In Love (1376 Hartnell)	(distributors 544 Grossmith)	perfume	HL2	277	6	190cc	—	—	Lasix (614 Hoechst) ts4B	tablets 40mgm	—	—	—	1000	586	0ea	—	—				
						474cc	—	—			—	—	Lassie (967 Petfoods)	handy	6dz	55	7	—				
Innoxa (654 Innoxa)	On & Off depilatory	—	—	8	6	perfume	7cc	—	—	large	4doz	66	2	large	6dz	55	7	—				
	Sunplay tan cream	—	—	7	6	toilet water	95cc	—	—	Lavasan (1269 VC)	toilet deodoriser	10	0	—	—	—	—	—				
oil	—	—	—	7	6	245cc	—	—	Layla (1168 5&J)				Layla (1372 CCL)									
lotion	—	—	—	10	6	eau de Cologne spray	72cc	—	—	Electric Shave (1113 S&B)	glide-on	bottle	64	5	16	1						
Instant Nail Dry (797 M5G)	small	52	0	13	0	72cc	—	—	Ledermycin (746 Lederle) T5	capsules	150mgm	16	11	6ea	—	—	—	—				
Insulex (651 Insulex)	food jar	32oz	28	6ea	2	9ea	45	6	190cc	—	—	100	68	4ea	—	—	—					
Insulin (34 A&H and 147 Boots and 179 BDH and 208 BW) ts7	Nuso 40 units/mil	10mils	48	0	—	474cc	—	—	1000	659	0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	80 units/mil	10mils	93	0	—	perfume spray	7cc	—	—	drops	10mils	3	0ea	—	—	—	—	—				
	15mils	4	7ea	—	—	perfume spray	7cc	—	—	ointment 0.5%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Invirin (518 Glaxo)	Iodosobesin (49 AF) ts4B	tablets	60	59	0	14	9	7	10	20gms	2	8ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
			120	110	0	27	6	14	7	2oz	4	2ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ipesandrine (1098 Sandoz)	syrup	3oz	—	—	—	300mgm	16	22	10ea	—	—	—	with nystatin see Lederstatin									
Isopoto (179 BDH) existing entry	Isopoto (1545 Vestric)	alkaline	15mils	4	7ea	1	2ea	—	K2r (1480 Izal)	capsules	16	13	0ea	Lederstatin (746 Lederle) T5	—	—	—	—	—			
	atropine 0.5% sl	15mils	4	5ea	—	—	bath (3)	748.81	—	—	1000	659	0ea	—	—	—	—	—				
	1% sl	15mils	4	7ea	—	—	Kalaraffil (1282 VB) existing entry	—	—	300mgm	16	22	10ea	—	—	—	—	—				
	carbachol 0.75% sl	15mils	6	9ea	—	—	Kalaraffil (1282 VB)	hair food	48	0	100	659	0ea	—	—	—	—	—				
	1.5% sl	15mils	7	1ea	—	—	Kaomycin (1263 Upjohn) TS	4oz	10	7ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	3% sl	15mils	9	0ea	—	—	Karswood (895 NA&Y)	16oz	40	3ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	carpine 0.5% sl	15mils	4	7ea	—	—	Karswood (67 Ashe)	dog powders	8	7	3	1	0	—	—	—	—	—				
	1% sl	15mils	5	3ea	—	—		24	16	2	3	11	2	3	—	—	—	—				
	2½ sl	15mils	5	8ea	—	—		144	72	0	17	0	10	0	—	—	—	—				
	3½ sl	15mils	6	3ea	—	—	pig powders	13	2	3	2	1	8	—	—	—	—	—				
	4% sl	15mils	6	10ea	—	—	poultry spice	11b	13	6	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	—				
	6% sl	15mils	7	5ea	—	—	3½lb	45	0	—	9	0	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	cetamide 15% ts4B	15mils	4	9ea	—	—	7lb	87	0	—	17	0	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	frin	15mils	4	6ea	1	2ea	14lb	163	0	—	—	—	—	Karvol (324 Crookes)	inhalant capsules	10	0	2	11			
	hyoscine 0.25% sl	15mils	8	9ea	—	—	Katkins (967 Petfoods)	6doz	33	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	plain	15mils	4	6ea	1	2ea	Kattomeat (1419 RW&5)	meat and liver	41	5	—	—	—	Kaylene (684 Kaylene)	lax	—	—	—	—			
	prenisolone TS	5mils	4	6ea	—	—	(4 doz.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kenomeat (1419 RW&5)	meat and liver	small	43	0	1	1½		
						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	large	39	0	2	0½			
Iso-Rapid (16 Agfa)	camera "C" outfit	—	—	159	6	—	—	—	Kinidin Durules (68 AH)	tablets	30	17	0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Italian Marble (1561 MD)	soap	38	0	9	3	5	6	—	100	52	0ea	—	—	Klik (563 Hampshire)	fly killer	18oz	—	—	—			
	guest size (6)	86	0	21	0	12	6	—	78	0	—	—	—	Kodak (711 Kodak)	Instamatic camera "25"	29	3ea	7	4ea	52	4	
Jaap's (660 Jaap)	health salts	16	6	4	1½	2	2	—	—	Instamatic camera outfit	240	280	0	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	24	0	6	0	3	2	2	—	—	"104"	75	1ea	16	9ea	130	5	—	—	—			
Jackels (1282 VB)	hair cream	20	0	5	0	3	0	—	case	798	8	1½ea	2	0ea	Klik (563 Hampshire)	flashcubes (3)	8	1½ea	—	—		
	28	0	7	0	4	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kolantyl (838 MN)	tablets	240	280	0	70	0	40	10
Jackson's (662 EJ)	glucose Devon butterscotch	4oz	11	6	1	7	1	6	gel	6oz	—	—	—	—	Kolantyl (665 ICC)	denture powder	15	1	3	9	2	0
	pastilles blackcurrant	4oz	11	6	1	7	1	6	—	22	8	—	—	—	—	shaving cream	22	8	5	8	3	0
	creme de menthe	4oz	11	6	1	7	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	Komed (187 B5)	lotion	1oz	71	0	17	9	10	5
	natural lemon	4oz	11	6	1	7	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
pastilles	antiseptic throat	2oz	15	0	3	7	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	Komed (187 B5)	original pack	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	bronchial catarrh	2oz	15	0	3	7	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	Komed (187 B5)	original pack	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	crystallised blackcurrant	2oz	14	6	2	1	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	Komed (187 B5)	original pack	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	catarrh	2oz	15	0	3	7	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	Komed (187 B5)	original pack	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	children's cough	2oz	15	0	3	7	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	Komed (187 B5)	original pack	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	eucalyptus and menthol	2oz	15	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Komed (187 B5)	original pack	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gee's linctus tDDI	2oz	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Komed (187 B5)	original pack	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	glycerine, lemon and honey	2oz	14	6	2	1	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	Komed (187 B5)	original pack	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	glycerine thymol	2oz	15	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Komed (187 B5)	original pack	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Buge Baiser (994 P&M)							parfum de toilette							Milton/Maw unit								
eyeshadow	41 0	10 3	6 0		2007	19	2ea	4	9ea	33	6		328.00	76	0	3	2	9	9			
ture Bleue (548 Guerlain)					2006	34	3ea	8	6ea	60	0		teats assorted hole									
au de Cologne					2004	51	Oea	12	9ea	89	0		300.03	7	0			10				
95cc	—	—	40 6		2003	88	Oea	22	9ea	154	0		de luxe	301.05	7	8			11			
190cc	—	—	62 0		atomiser	5047	30	4ea	7	7ea	53	0		teething balm								
474cc	—	—	109 6		5040	54	4ea	13	6ea	95	0		zinc and castor oil cream	345.00	15	5	3	10	2 3			
au de Cologne spray					1115	12	3ea	3	1ea	21	6		337.10	10	0			1	3			
72cc	—	—	49 0		La Rose parfum	480	28	Oea	7	0ea	49	0		337.11	18	0			2	3		
perfume	7cc	—	51 0			456	36	6ea	9	2ea	64	0		proprietaries								
15cc	—	—	76 9			454	53	9ea	13	5ea	94	0		eucalyptus oil	417.10	14	3					
25cc	—	—	115 0			453	78	3ea	19	7ea	137	0		golden eye ointment					1	10		
perfume spray	7cc	—	59 6		Madame Rochas								429.00	7	6			1	10½			
wilet water	95cc	—	47 0		eau de Cologne	9206	17	2ea	4	3ea	30	0		D Max (855 Mondart) existing entry								
245cc	—	—	84 6			9204	28	Oea	7	0ea	49	0		Max (1227 THP)								
lirty (538 Greekex)						9203	42	Oea	11	0ea	74	0		aerosols								
nglasses gents	1 36 0	—	4 6		atomiser	5940	36	4ea	9	1ea	63	6		air freshener	8oz	31	6		3	6		
3 76 0	—	—	9 6		perfume	995	53	9ea	13	5ea	94	0		fly killer	8oz	33	9		3	9		
7 24 0	—	—	3 0		atomiser	996	26	10ea	6	9ea	47	0		Max Factor (813 MF)								
8 16 0	—	—	2 0		refill	5953	93	6ea	23	4ea	163	6		Maxidex (179 BDH)								
dies	6 60 0	—	7 6		atomiser	5943	61	6ea	15	4ea	107	6		Maxidex (1545 Vestric) TS								
uard (893 Nicholas)					refill	980	28	Oea	7	0ea	49	0		5mils	8	5ea						
ilet roll						956	36	6ea	9	2ea	64	0		15mils	20	9ea						
flat						954	53	9ea	13	5ea	94	0		Mecablitz (1136 Silber)								
adol (115 Bengue)						953	78	3ea	19	7ea	137	0		flashguns	117	—			429	8		
scous 40% with sulphanilamide 20mils						952	123	6ea	30	10ea	216	0		118	—				513	8		
ruta (1102 Sanitas)						951	188	6ea	47	2ea	330	0		D 111 & 115								
4oz	24 8	6 2	3 3			950	228	6ea	57	2ea	400	0		Medi-Swabs (972 Pharmax)								
12oz	47 4	11 10	6 3			9115	12	3ea	3	1ea	21	6		10 x 100	65	0			8	8		
th honey	4oz	26 6	6 7			416	14	6ea	3	8ea	25	6		Medocodene (830 Medo)†DDI								
edica	4oz	26 6	6 7			414	19	6ea	4	10ea	34	0		tablets	100	9	8ea		14	6		
12oz	52 5	13 1	6 11			413	30	4ea	7	7ea	53	0		Megimide (894 Nicholas)					35	5		
am (869 Muir)						travel pack	415	17	2ea	4	3ea	30	0		ampoules	10mils	6	23	7ea		130	6
itamin candies	22 0	6 0	3 3			atomiser	5440	24	3ea	6	1ea	42	6		100mils	25	87	0ea		27	5	
ome (451 F&J)	64 0	16 0	10 0			eau de Cologne	116	15	2ea	3	9ea	26	6		Memoire Cherie (60 Arden)							
ome (1581 Litesome)						114	24	4ea	6	1ea	46	6		dusting powder								
(1282 V8)						113	36	6ea	9	2ea	64	0		puff-puff	755.84	—			10	6		
reward ointment	30 0	7 6	4 6			atomiser	5540	29	3ea	7	3ea	51	0		parfumaire de luxe							
atchoid lotion	60 0	15 0	8 9			5115	9	1ea	2	4ea	16	0		809.07	—				32	6		
bacoid lotion	40 0	10 0	6 6										soap bath (3)					31	6			
ntas colour restorer	36 0	9 0	5 3										hand (3)					19	6			
bacoid small size													Mennen (525 Golden)									
548 Guerlain)													Afta	56	8	14	2	8	3			
u de Cologne	95cc	—	40 6										body talc	105gm	34	0	8	6	5			
190cc	—	—	62 0										250gm	58	8	14	8	8	6			
474cc	—	—	109 6										brushless shave regular									
u de Cologne spray													menthol	32	6	8	1½	4	9			
72cc	—	—	49 0										deodorant aerosol	3oz	40	8	10	2	5			
ilet water	35cc	—	47 0										4oz	54	4	13	8	7	11			
245cc	—	—	84 6										spray	38	0	9	6	5	6			
(34 A&H) elixir													stick	46	0	11	6	6	9			
Igan (301 Coty)													electric pre-shave	51	8	12	11	7	6			
u de toilette	013	51 6	12 10½	7 6									lather shave regular	32	6	8	1½	4	9			
rfume	110-70	126 3	31 7	18 9									menthol	32	6	8	1½	4	9			
212-70	218 9	54 8	32 6										shave talc	34	0	8	6	5	0			
414-70	370 3	92 7	55 0										skin bracer	50cc	31	0	7	9	4			
151-70	606 0	151 6	90 0											125cc	51	8	12	11	7	6		
Louis Philippe (386 Doue)													Sof' Stroke regular	46	0	11	6	6	9			
stick refill	56 0	14 0	7 9										menthol	46	0	11	6	6	9			
one (563 Hampshire)													Mentholatum (836 Mentholatum)									
Hydrocort (1087 Roussel)													balm	tin	8	6	2	1½	2			
en Lelong (1397 P de LL)													jar	20	6	5	1½	2	9			
ffrets and gift sets													tube	20	6	5	1½	2	9			
3154	8 4ea	2 1ea	14 6										D Meratran (838 MN) tablets									
3151	14 6ea	3 7½ea	25 6										Merbentyl Dospan (838 MN) tablets									
3152	14 6ea	3 7½ea	25 6										Merfusan (818 M&B)†fs1									
3153	18 6ea	4 7½ea	32 6										fungicide	12oz	140	0						
out Lelong 3092	22 10ea	5 8½ea	40 0										D Meripons (838 MN)									
rio	3090	14 4ea	3 7ea	25 0									Mesavac (969 Pfizer)									
lyrin (179 8DH) existing entry													ampoules	10	0ea							
lyrin (1545 Vestric)†													Messire (1145 Sirex)									
5mils	13 10ea	—	—										after shave lotion									
yne (655 ICC)	24 7	6 2	3 3										225	—					21	0		
Means (105 BTD)													226	—					21	0		
oth-paste 142gm	35 5	8 10½	4 9										Bio-Capil	232	—				20	6		
M Moments (1227 THP) existing entry													231	—					35	0		
ir spray aerosol	37 8	9 6	4 11										Cologne	222	—				29	6		
ampoo cream													223	—					49	6		
sachet	10 0	2 6	4										deodorant	233	—				12	0		
(4 doz.)													hair lacquer, royal jelly									
quid sachet	10 0	2 6	4										237	—					24	0		
(4 doz.)													Lacto-Dermé	227	—				21	0		
2oz	11 4	2 10	1 6										pre-shave	224	—				21	0		
medicated sachet	10 0	2 6	4										shaving cream	brushless								
(4 doz.)													234	—								
2oz	11 4	2 10	1 6										lather	235	—				11	6		
Mel Rochas (796 MR)													soap	230	—				11	6		
mme													toilet water	221	—				22	6		
au de Cologne													220	—					39	6		
2206	17 2ea	4 3ea	30 0										Metrulen-M (1121 Searle)†fs4B						69	0		
2204	28 0ea	7 0ea	49 0										tablets	21	5	10ea			8	9		
2203	42 0ea	11 0ea	74 0										20	—								
atomiser	5240	36 4ea	9 1ea	63 6									Mevilin-L (518 Glaxo)									
arfum	180	28 0ea	7 0ea	49 0									vaccine									
156	36 6ea	9 2ea	64 0										vial	14	3ea							
154	53 9ea	13 5ea	94 0										D Mezuran (649 ICI) tablets									
153	78 3ea	19 7ea	137 0										polythene comp.	8oz	303.12	23	0					
152	123 6ea	30 10ea	216 0										4oz	303.12	22	4						
151	188 6ea	47 2ea																				



## SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Parac (938 PD)	Placodin (187 BS)†	Rowachol (776 JML)
Paral 1000	tablets 100 16 7ea 4 1½ea —	capsules 50 96 0 24 0 12 6
Paral (1320 WSP)†s4A	Poli-Grip (1178 Stafford)	30
Parlets 100 72 0	denture cream 21gm 20 0 — 2 6	Rybar (1091 Rybar)
Parlez (649 ICI) only	D Pollitabs (93 BJ)	diabetic linctus †DDI
Parlyme Aqueous (838 MN)	Pollitabs (1579 BC)	4oz 44 0 11 0 6 5
Parlyme (301 Coty)	Polyantibiotic (147 Boots) T5	ointment (vet.)†
de toilette 013 51 6	root canal cream single 96 0 — 12 0	25gm 26 0 6 6 3 9½
fume 110-80 126 3	Ponds (256 CPL)	500gm 18 6ea 4 8ea 32 5
121-80 218 9	talcum Dream flower 78gm 18 3½ 4 6½ 2 6	Rynabond (1530 Fisons)†s7
141-80 370 3	Ponoxytan (1320 WSP)	tablets 30 108 0 27 0 15 9
151-80 606 0	ear drops 15mils 72 0 18 0 10 6	250 65 0ea 16 3ea 113 9
— Davis (938 PD)	Postan (938 PD)	Sabrina (Utermohlen (386 Douek)
enaline chloride solution	Kapsels 125mgm 25 40 0 10 0 5 10	cotton wool coloured
ampoules 1-1000 1ml 6	25 25 0ea 6 3ea 43 9	50gm 18 0 — 2 3
cine typhoid-paratyphoid	suspension 60mils 40 0 10 0 5 10	100gm 30 0 — 3 9
&B & tetanus toxoid vial 10mils	Praktica (1136 Silber) existing entry	Sanizol (1480 Izal)†
alone (671 Jeyes)	Praktica (1136 Silber)	disinfectant Igall 11 3ea — 15 0
20oz 10 9	cameras 35 mm	Sanoid (339 CG)
32oz 13 10	VF — — 699 6	boil treatment
— 26oz	case — — 79 6	elastic zinc oxide
—	VFB — — 844 7	M325 12 3
Paronement (1397 P de LL)	case — — 859 6	rigid zinc oxide plastic
logne 1oz 3146 5 5ea 1 4½ea 9 6	Nova meritar — — 999 6	1in × 1yd 5 6 — 8
2½oz 3141 10 6ea 2 7½ea 18 6	Nova-B meritar — — 1139 6	1in × 1yd 7 9 — 11
4oz 3148 18 6ea 4 7½ea 32 6	domiplan — — 1339 6	1in × 3½yd 19 0 — 2 2
8oz 3150 31 0ea 7 9ea 55 0	tessar — — 1339 6	1in × 3½yd 13 0 — 1 7
fume 2cc 3005 4 10ea 1 2½ea 8 6	Praktixis (1136 Silber)	1in × 5yd 17 6 — 2 0
4cc 3163 7 8ea 1 1½ea 13 6	camera II — — 2790 0	1in × 5yd 26 3 — 3 1
½oz 3159 10 6ea 2 7½ea 18 6	Precortisyl (1087 Roussel)	2in × 5yd 43 9 — 5 2
Parson (637 Hunter)	injection 25mgm/ml 1ml	3in × 5yd 59 0 — 6 11
stool developer	Pregfol (1352 Wyeth)	4in × 5yd 72 0 — 8 4
20oz — — 10 6	capsules 100 8 0ea — 10 8	1in × 10yd 26 3 — 3 1
Patol (1305 WB)†DDI	Pre-Kavol (324 Crookes) VPO	1in × 10yd 40 6 — 4 9
1000mils 28 0 7 0 4 1	vaccine (vet.) 3 dose 42 0ea	2in × 10yd 68 9 — 8 0
500mils 11 2ea — 16 9	Prestige (166 Brannan)	3in × 10yd 97 0 — 11 1
— 2000mils 43 4ea — 65 0	clinical thermometer	4in × 10yd 125 6 — 14 8
Patetic 100mils 28 0 7 0 4 1	½-min stubby 8a 42 0	Schiaparelli (1169 GS&S)
500mils 11 2ea — 16 9	Prestoband (451 F&J)	Schiaparelli (386 Douek)
— 2000mils 43 4ea — 65 0	Prestoband (1578 Vernon)	Sea-Odine (527 GSP)
Patit 15 MR&Co) ointment	Prevision (1087 Roussel)	bath salts 16oz 38 0 9 6 5 6
Patitin (1393 BRL) TS	multi-pack	Sea Witch (509 Gibbs)†
— 500mgs	Pro-Gen (2 Abbott)†	hair colourant 39 10 9 11½ 5 9
— 100 240 0ea — 360 0	premix 5lb 18 1ea 4 6½ea 27 1	Secto (333 Cupal)
Patitin K.S. (1393 BRL)†s4BTS	10×5lb 165 0 41 3 247 6	aerosols
woder for suspension	sodium sachets 6×1oz 34 3 8 7 51 4	floral fly killer 37 4 — 3 11
60mils 10 0ea — 15 0	Purifair (1269 VC)	Superfast fly killer 40 6 — 4 3
Petrol (234 Cartwright)	air purifier block 6 0 — 9	mothproofer 75 0 — 7 6
rops 18 8 4 8 2 9	Pylitna (1101 Sangers)	wasp killer 40 6 — 4 3
alan 23 4 5 10 3 3	Quants (690 Keldon)	cattle louse powder 1lb 35 0 — 3 11
36 0 9 0 5 0	skin lotion 3pz 24 0 6 0 3 6	insecticide powder 1lb 33 3 — 3 11
aler 16 6 4 1½ 2 6	Quickies (451 F&J)	aerosol fly spray all sizes
Penlin-V-Lilly (413 Lilly) TS	eye make-up remover pads 60 37 8 9 5 5 6	moth proofer old packs
— 500mgs	small 13 2 3 3½ 1 11	Secto-Kill (333 Cupal)
— 100 240 0ea — 360 0	sun tan lotion pads 25 8 6 5 3 9	aerosol old pack
Penkamat (1136 Silber)	R.A.H.C. (1091 Rybar)	Sek (655 ICC)
the projector 300 — — 599 6	(vet.) 25gm 26 0 6 3 9½	ointment 22 8 5 8 3 0
Penk (1136 Silber)	Red Band (1025 RC&C)	Sekonic (565 Hanimex)
jector P80/1 — — 378 0	toxorb tablets 50 18 9 4 8 2 9	exposure meters
Pen-Co (261 Christy) — — 16 0 — 2 0	100 33 0 8 3 5 0	L8 B 51 4ea 12 6ea 89 6
— 26 0 — 3 3	Red Roses (1355 Yardley)	Auto Lumi 53 1ea 12 10ea 92 6
Penox (1022 Racasan)	soap toilet 1162 21 0 5 3 2 9	Auto Leader 80 0ea 19 6ea 139 6
aning cloth (3) 24 6 — 2 11	bath 1163 36 0 9 0 4 9	Brockway Studio 168 7ea 41 1ea 294 0
Pen-Chlor (662 EJ)	spray mist 1147 106 0 26 6 15 6	Micro clip-on 103 0ea 25 1ea 179 6
nd cream 2½oz 60 0 14 3 9 0	talcum 1107 34 0 8 6 5 0	junior 74 7ea 18 2ea 130 0
4oz	bath salt tablets 1107L 50 0 12 6 7 4	Marine 444 5ea 108 4ea 775 0
Penfornia (67 Ashe)	1126	Selsun (2 Abbott)
lets 12 17 6 4 3 2 6	Reducine (1410 Reducine)	cream ½oz
27 34 9 8 6 5 0	absorbent 8oz 100 0 25 0 14 7	Seradix (818 M&B)
Penz (565 Hanimex)	14oz 160 0 40 0 23 4	powder L15 10gm 40 0 — 5 0
ck and white films	Relaxa-Tabs (657 IL)	Serenace (1121 Searle)†s4B
bill 127, 120, 620 27 0 6 0 3 9	15 19 5 4 11 2 10	drops 15mils 10 0ea — 15 0
5mm 36 exp. 53 0 13 0 7 5	36 37 2 9 3 ½ 5 5	Serenid (1352 Wyeth)
20 exp. 39 0 10 0 5 6	Rennies (894 Nicholas)	tablets 10mgm 100 15 6ea 3 10½ea 24 6
apid cassette 32 0 8 0 4 6	tablets 12 19 0 4 6 10	500 6ea 15 6ea 100 10½ea 100 7
mm inc. processing	(3doz) (3doz)	15mgm 100 19 0ea 4 9ea 30 1
12 2ea 2 6ea 19 11	25 22 11 5 5 1 6	500 80 80 20 0ea 20 0ea 126 8
our 127 12 7ea 1 7ea 19 6	(2doz) (2doz)	Serial 28 (179 BDH)†s4B
120 13 4ea 1 9ea 20 9	50 19 0 4 6 2 6	tablets 28 6 8ea — 10 0
5mm 36 exp. processed	100 32 7 7 8 4 3	Serplex (518 Glaxo)†s4B
mounted 23 0ea 2 5ea 35 3	150 41 10 10 0 5 6	tablets 25 5 0ea — 6 8
O exp. processed	Respenyl (324 Crookes)	Seton (1127 Seton)
mounted 15 8ea 1 9ea 24 2	tablets 25 34 0 — 4 3	(distributors 93 BJ)
Rapid cassette 11 3ea 1 5ea 17 6	Retzoderme (867 Du M)	Shandruff (1282 VB) existing entry
Penroy (143 BM)	34 6ea 10 0ea 63 0	Shandruff (1282 VB)
fect powder 29 3 — 3 3	Revlon (1052 Revlon)	shampoo sachet 4 0 1 0 7
Ph-Nana (544 Grossmith)	anti-perspirant	bottle 18 0 4 6 3 0
e powder 0312B 6 6 1 7½ 1 0	0724 97 6 24 4½ 14 6	Shavex (67 Ashe)
ound cream	Colour Silk 0259 97 6 24 4½ 14 6	tube 42gm 12 6 3 0 1 9
320 9 0 2 3 1 6	Super Nail 0150 72 6 18 1½ 10 9	84gm 20 3 4 11 2 10
315E 24 3 6 1 3 6	private eyelashes 0138 282 3 70 6 42 0	jar 3½oz 20 3 4 11 2 10
cartoned 314 44 0 11 0 6 3	Rhuaka (1307 Waterhouse)	Sheldon (1577 AT)
lige compact 324 9 0 2 3 1 6	digestive syrup 18 4 4 7 2 6	rubber gloves 44 0 4 4½ 5 9
315A 10 0 2 6 1 7	32 0 8 0 4 6	Sheridan (1580 Sheridan)
315D 16 6 4 1½ 2 6	Ricils (386 Douek)	theatrical cold cream 48 0
315E 24 3 6 1 3 6	Ricils (525 Golden)	Sigmamycin (969 Pfizer) TS
—	lip out-liner 112	capsules 250mgm 16 16 8ea — 25 0
Perfume carded	Right Guard (514 Gillette)	100 100 4ea — 150 6
4 1000	deodorant aerosol 4½oz 57 7½ 13 10 7 11	1000 970 6ea — 1455 9
Perfume (983 Pifco)	Robinade (285 Colman)	syrup 60mils 6 3ea — 9 4½
unity curling tongs 1155 25 1ea 6 1ea 39 6	Roche's (815 MR&Co) embrocation	Signal (509 Gibbs) tooth-paste economy 35 11 9 0 4 9
Perisin (938 PD)	Romotal (394 DF)	Silbeverm (1320 WSP) products D
poules 0.5ml 50		



etamine (1545 Vestric)†	Valium (1074 Roche) ts4B	half bottles	50	8	7	7	3	3
o-halimic solution 15mils 4 7ea	capsules 2mgm 100 16 8ea	—	25	0				
etron (969 Pfizer) T5	500 66 8ea	—	100	0				
cules	5mgm 100 24 0ea	—	36	0				
	500 98 8ea	—	148	0				
im-gm	16 10 10ea	—						
	100 65 2ea	—	16 3					
	1000 629 0ea	—	97 9					
im-muscular injection								
im-gm vial 2 0ea	—	3 0						
ivenous injection								
im-gm vial 3 8ea	—	5 6	D	I				
im-gm vial 6 6ea	—	9 9						
pediatric drops								
1gm 2 10ea	—	4 3						
2oz 4 0ea	—	6 0						
16oz 29 2ea	—	43 9						
lets								
lmgm 100 30 1ea	—	45 1½						
lmgm 16 10 10ea	—	16 3						
lmgm 100 65 2ea	—	97 9						
lysyn-P (969 Pfizer) T5	1000 629 0ea	—	943 6					
ules	100 65 2ea	—	97 9					
ules	1000 629 0ea	—	943 6					
ren-S.F. (969 Pfizer) T5								
ules	16 11 3ea	—	16 10½					
100 67 7ea	—	101 4½						
1000 652 11ea	—	979 4½						
bit (1221 Thawpit)								
thalene moth balls								
13 6	—	1 6						
herox (1061 Riker)								
phenobarbitone 1000								
ma (1282 VB)								
dyes 21 8 5 5	3 3							
on East (442 Excello)								
17 4 4 4	2 6							
open (565 Hanimex) existing entry								
open (565 Hanimex)								
eras 35mm								
E Super								
ens fl-8 1829 4ea 446 0ea 3/90 0								
ens fl-4 2167 9ea 528 4ea 3780 0								
body only 1319 0ea 321 6ea 2300 0								
ase 68 1ea 16 8ea 119 6								
fl lens fl-8 1433 1ea 349 4ea 2499 0								
lens fl-4 1771 6ea 431 9ea 3089 0								
body only 911 10ea 222 3ea 1590 0								
ase 60 3ea 14 8ea 105 0								
hi 5.L.R. 888 10ea 216 8ea 1550 0								
ase 40 2ea 9 10ea 70 0								
ink Mirror "5" 687 10ea 167 8ea 1199 6								
ase 40 2ea 9 10ea 70 0								
oplate (1157 S) set sachet 6 10	1 8½ 1 0							
otycin (147 Boots) T5								
ules								
Omgm 100 65 2ea	—	97 9						
1000 629 0ea	—	943 6						
up 60mils 4 0ea	—	6 0						
500mils 32 1ea	—	48 1½						
lets								
Omgm 100 65 2ea	—	97 9						
1000 629 0ea	—	943 6						
Tri 967 Petfoods) dy 41 7	—	1 0½						
(4doz.) 36 10	—	1 10½						
riets (1552 UL) (2doz.)								
rievine (436 Evans)								
rievine Inc (1303 Wander) ts7 sets 12 28 0	—	3 6	I					
25								
rievfen (34 A&H)								
rievfen-DA (34 A&H)								
reel (893 Nicholas) r dressing tube 22 5	5 4	3 3	D					
economy 37 6	9 0	5 3						
Tu rip (1127 Seton) stributors 93 BJ)								
ular supporting bandage								
in x yd 2004 32 0	—	4 0						
in x yd 2005 36 0	—	4 6						
in x yd 2006 40 0	—	5 0						
Tv of (121 Bibby) rit softener 23 7	—	2 6						
Ty oil (1383 McNeil)								
U (1261 UCAL)								
rum and cantharides †								
U.G. (324 Crookes) pregnancy test kit (10 tests)								
Uopen (583 HP)T5 rup 60mils 5 7ea	—	8 4½						
plets								
25mgm 20 12 0ea	—	18 0						
100 49 0ea	—	73 10½						
500 232 10ea	—	349 3						
50mgm 20 22 0ea	—	33 0						
100 97 2ea	—	145 9						
500 464 5ea	—	696 7½						
Uly (166 Brannan) clinical thermometer								
figured single degree								
45 0	—	—						
Valium (1074 Roche) ts4B capsules 2mgm 100 16 8ea	—	25 0						
500 66 8ea	—	100 0						
5mgm 100 24 0ea	—	36 0						
500 98 8ea	—	148 0						
Valpeda (343 DH) foot balm	25 2							
D I	Vanexane (1197 Summer) head lotion	2oz 15 0	3 9	2 3				
Vapar (1269 VC) existing entry Vapar (1269 VC) air freshener aerosol	22 0	—	2 11					
moth repellent block	3 0	—	4 4					
insectofly killer aerosol	22 0	—	2 11					
Vaseline (256 CPL) hair cream	70gm 15 9½	3 11½	2 2					
149gm 23 8	—	5 11	3 3					
dispenser refill	213gm 34 7½	8 7½	4 9					
hair tonic	49gm 20 0	5 0	2 2					
99gm 29 10	7 5	4 1						
petroleum jelly white	jar 21 11	5 5	2 11					
jar 41 4	10 4	5 6						
1lb 63 10½	15 11½	8 6						
shampoo, cream, beauty, medicated, lemon	bottle 70gm 20 3½	5 0½	2 9	D				
123gm 28 6	7 1	3 11						
Vastarel (1123 5LL) tablets	50 17 0ea	—	25 6					
100 32 0ea	—	48 0						
1000 285 0ea	—							
V-CII-K (413 Lilly)TS Pulvules								
125mgm 100 14 0ea	—	21 0						
500 68 4ea	—	102 6						
1000 133 4ea	—	200 0						
250mgm 100 27 0ea	—	40 6						
500 133 4ea	—	200 0						
1000 263 4ea	—	395 0						
tablets	125mgm 100 14 0ea	—	21 0					
500 68 4ea	—	102 6						
1000 133 0ea	—	200 0						
250mgm 100 27 4ea	—	40 6						
500 133 4ea	—	200 0						
1000 263 4ea	—	395 0						
Veet (343 DH) odourless economy	43 0	10 9	5 9					
odourless large	28 4	7 1	3 9					
Velva (60 Arden) smooth lotion	205.95	—	35 0					
Vetrivite (324 Crookes) (vet.)	15mils 180 0	—	22 6					
Vichy (653 I&R) pastilles	5 9	1 5	1 3					
Vichy-Celestins (653 I&R) splits	35 3	5 4	2 2					
35 3	(2doz)	(2doz)						
half bottles	50 8	7 7	3 3					
bottles	36 1	5 5	4 4					
Vichy-Grande-Grille (653 I&R) splits	35 3	5 4	2 2					
35 3	(2doz)	(2doz)						
half bottles	50 8	7 7	3 3					
bottles	36 1	5 5	4 4					
Vichy-Hopital (653 I&R) splits	35 3	5 4	2 2					
35 3	(2doz)	(2doz)						
half bottles	50 8	7 7	3 3					
bottles	36 1	5 5	4 4					
Vi-Magna (746 Lederle) syrup								
Vines (1282 VB) bay rum	4oz 18 0	4 6	3 0					
brilliantines	4oz 18 0	4 6	3 0					
scurf lotion	24 0	6 0	3 6					
super lacquer aerosol	48 0	12 0	7 6					
travel packs	1oz 48 9ea	12 2ea	85 3					
1oz 73 9ea	18 5ea	129 0						
2oz 123 3ea	30 10ea	215 9						
toiler water	2oz 18 6ea	4 6ea	31 6					
4oz 28 0ea	7 0ea	49 0						
8oz 44 0ea	10 6ea	73 6						
16oz 72 6ea	18 3ea	127 0						
32oz 106 0ea	26 6ea	185 0						
atomiser	3oz 50 6ea	12 9ea	88 3					
refill	3oz 36 0ea	9 0ea	63 0					
Vittel Grande (653 I&R) half bottles	50 8	7 7	3 3					
bottles	36 1	5 5	4 4					
Vittel Hepar (653 I&R) half bottles	50 8 (2doz)	36 1 (2doz)	5 5					
bottles	95cc	190cc	474cc					
Vol de Nuit (548 Guerlain) eau de Cologne spray	72cc	—	—	49 0				
perfume	7cc	—	—	52 6				
perfume spray	15cc	—	—	79 0				
toilet water	77cc	—	—	61 0				
245cc	—	—	—	47 0				
Voya (1452 Merica) sanitary towels	standard	6 8 6						
	12 16 6							
	11 9							
Watersprite (1160 Solport) face cloth	G.296	18 0						
G.300E	20 0							
WBC (234 Cartwright) antiseptic	2oz	12 9	3 2					
8oz	24 0	6 0	3 11					
Wellcovax (208 BW) vaccine	14 0ea	—	21 0					
Whiskas (967 Petfoods) 6doz	63 3	—	1 1					
Windsor (1070 Windsor) perfume stick	1219							
Winslow's Mrs. (261 Christy) syrup	22 3	5 7	3 3					
Woodwards (1346 Woodward) gripe water	5oz	24 0	6 0					
Yardley (1355 Yardley) beauty cases	14431	61 9ea	15 5ea	108 0				
14434	84 2ea	21 0ea	147 3					
14530	101 10ea	25 6ea	178 3					
Beauty Magic 1513	50 0	12 6	7 4					
1513	85 0	21 3	12 5					
brillantine, solid	1639	34 0	8 6					
1641	37 0	9 3	5 5					
complexion milk	419J	44 0	11 0					
419L	72 0	18 0	10 6					
complexion powder	1400	43 0	10 9					
512J	57 0	14 3	8 4					
512L	87 0	21 9	12 8					
dry skin cleansing cream	413J	43 0	10 9					
English complexion cream	414	47 0	11 9					
eye make-up remover pads	527	34 0	8 6					
eyematique	524	46 0	11 6					
shadow	523	43 0	10 9					
mascara	525	43 0	10 9					
shade and line	521	46 0	11 6					
twinstick brow pencil	526	26 0	6 6					
526	53 0	13 3	7 9					
velvet liner	528	53 0	13 3					
feather foundation powder base	516							

	lipstick refill	68	30	0	7	6	4	5
	Poise mist	1440	44	0	11	0	6	5
D	pre-electric shave lotion	2022J	41	0	10	3	6	0
	shaving cream lather	2056J	24	0	6	0	3	6
	brushless	2057J	24	0	6	0	3	6
	Clearskin	1514						
	hair control cream	2234 & 223S						
	lavender bath essence	7266						
	shaving bowl plywood container	2155						
	shaving lotion, tender skin	2158						
	vitamin hand care cream	4414						
	Yaxa (366 Dendron)							
	deodorant aerosol	6oz	35	2	8	9	4	11
	mist	11oz	24	0	6	0	3	6
	York Town (1131 Shulton)							
	after-shave lotion	2804	106	0	25	10	16	6
Zal (1480 Izal)	disinfectant	small	9	9	—	1	1	
	large	15	9		—	1	9	
	family	24	0		—	2	8	
Zepto (261 Christy)	pencil	11	0		2	9	1	7
Zincrin (179 BDH)								
I	Zincrin (154S Vestric)							
	eye solution 15mils	4	7ea		1	2ea	—	
D	Zolyse (179 BDH)							
D	Zubes (563 Hampshire)	cough sweets	3lb					

## AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

149 Box	= W. H. Box, 47 Mayflower Street, Plymouth.
236 Carven	= Carven Distributors, division of Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., Trevor House, 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3.
342 CVLD	= C. W. L. Developments, Ltd., Mortimer Hill, Mortimer, nr. Reading, Berks. Mortimer 337.
347 Dalmas	= Dalmas, Ltd., Greenfield Factory, Steeley Lane, Chorley, Lancs. Chorley 42S1.
397 Dunster	= Dunster Laboratories, Ltd., 14 Yorkshire Street, Rochdale, Lancs. Rochdale 46821.
425 ELC	= Estee Lauder Cosmetics, Ltd., 18 Davies Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 9271.
551 GI	= Gulton Industries (Britain), Ltd., Granville House, 132 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1. Sloane 2191.
651 Insulex	= Insulex, Ltd., 124 Barby Road, London, W.10. Ladbrooke 2911.
667 JCL	= Japanese Cameras, Ltd., 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. Stoke-on-Trent 6S134.
678 Kabi	= Kabi Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bilton House, Uxbridge Road, London, W.S. Ealing 4717.
797 MSG	= Maria St. George, Ltd., Tile House, Tile House Lane, Denham, Bucks. Denham 2231.
837 MSD	= Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd. Hoddesdon, Herts. Hoddesdon 67123.
857 ME	= Monogram Electric, Ltd., Gatwick Road, Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex. Crawley 26261.
869 Muir	= Marjorie Muir of London, Ltd., 1a Carlton Hill, London, N.W.8. Primrose 6832.
915 OPTH	= Optherapeutics Ltd., 72 Leadenhall Market, London, E.C.3. Mincing Lane 9261.

## THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

A	Abderin (821 McGlashan)								
	powder	26	0	6	6	3	6		
	tablets	12	12	0	3	0	1	9	
A	Abdine (821 McGlashan)								
	powder single	44	0	11	0	6			
	(1 gross)								
	double	62	0	15	6	8			
	(1 gross)								
R	Aminosol Vitrum (930 P&B)								
	fructose ethanol solution								
	500mils	25	0ea	—	37	6			
	1000mils	43	4ea	—	65	0			
R	glucose solution								
	1000mils	3	8ea	—	5	6			
	500mils	13	6ea	—	20	3			
	1000mils	24	6ea	—	36	9			
A	powder	50gm	14	8ea	—	22	0		
	250gm	66	8ea	—	100	0			
R	solution 10%								
	500mils	37	0ea	—	55	6			
D	powder	500gm							
●	Betnovate-N (518 Glaxo) TS	tulle 4×4	10	10	0ea	—	13	4	
D	Bonne Sante (481 F&S)	lotion							
C	Bounce (481 F&S)	hair setting gel 2oz	37	6	9	4½	5	6	
I	Bunty (234 Cartwright)	baby pants white, pink,							
	blue	9	0	—	—				
	primrose	9	6	—	—				
D	shampoo	17	0	4	3	2	6		
D	pants	11	0	—	—	1	6		
D	powder	17	0	4	3	2	6		
	Camoprime (938 PD)								
D	Infatabs	100							
D	Captain (234 Cartwright)								
R	Cartwright (234 Cartwright)	moth proofer aerosol							
		28	0	—	3	0			
A	nerve and bone liniment	4oz	14	0	3	6	2	3	
A	rheumatic tablets No. 350	50	11	6	2	10½	2	0	
D	sun-tan oil								
D	Cerevon (218 Calmic)	elixir	80oz						
R	Combizym (1490 IAPS)	dragees	30	7	8ea	1	1le	12	2
		60	14	4ea	3	7ea	22	8	
R		150	30	8ea	7	8ea	48	6	
D	Dalmaplast (347 Dalmas)								
I	Dalmaplast (347 Dalmas)	adhesive strapping plastic waterproof							
	½in×2½yd	988	8	6	—	1	0		
	½in×2½yd	989	12	0	—	1	6		
	½in×3½yd	990	13	0	—	1	7		
	½in×5yd	991	20	0	—	2	6		
	2in×5yd	992	32	0	—	4	0		
	3in×5yd	993	44	0	—	5	6		
	4in×5yd	994	54	0	—	6	9		
	lin×lyd	951	8	6	—	1	0		
	air-vent dressings	908	17	0	—	2	0		

A = Price advanced  
R = Price reduced  
• = New entry  
D = Delete  
C = Correction  
I = Insert

bandage elastic adhesive				
2in×3yd	103	40	8	—
2½in×3yd	104	49	9	—
3in×3yd	105	58	8	—
4in×3yd	106	76	9	—
boil dressings	191	9	0	2
			6	1
			3	1

All prices  
in this  
Supplement  
were printed  
before the Chancellor  
introduced his  
Budget.  
If on May 3  
he announced any change  
of purchase tax rate  
on classes of goods  
included in the Supplement,  
users must make any  
necessary adjustment  
for those changes  
pending fuller information

first aid dressings	130	8	6
	131	17	0
waterproof	905	8	6
	906	17	0
bulk packs	151	5	6ea
	152	8	3ea
	153	10	0ea
	154	15	0ea
	155	24	0ea
	156	32	0ea
	149	7	6ea
strip dressings	140	21	6
	139	25	6
	141	29	6
	142	33	6
waterproof	995	21	6
	996	29	6
	997	33	6
	998	57	6ea
vaccination dressing	167	4	2
	168	7	0
wound dressings	160	5	0
	161	7	0
zinc oxide 4fl	411	13	9
zinc oxide plaster	200	5	6
	201	7	9
	203	13	0
	204	19	0
	211	17	6
	213	26	3
	215	43	9
	217	59	0
	218	72	0
	221	26	3
	223	40	6
	225	68	9
	227	97	0
	228	125	6
elastic	111	11	3
	112	17	6
	121	24	6
	123	40	8
D	Dalmas (347 Dalmas) existing entry		
I	Dalmas (347 Dalmas)	baby gift set	18
		nappy liner	31
		belladonna plasters	10
		7½×5in†	2
		11×7in†	20
		cabinets doctor's	920
		refill	920R
		surgery	921

cerate dressings	82S 28 6	—	3 4	A Johnsonplast (672 Johnson)	zinc oxide plaster	1in x 1yd 1in x 1yd 1in x 3yd 1in x 3yd 1in x 5yd 1in x 5yd 2in x 5yd 3in x 5yd 3in x 10yd 1in x 10yd 2in x 10yd 3in x 10yd	5 6 7 9 13 0 19 0 17 6 26 3 43 9 59 0 26 3 40 6 68 9 97 0	—	8	tablets/capsules 16 5 9ea	100 35 0ea	—	—	
cerate dressings	826 50 0	—	5 10	R Parke-Davis (938 PD)	vaccine typhoid-paratyphoid	10 8	—	—	11	D A, B & cholera 1.5mls	—	—	—	—
cerate dressings	827 92 0	—	10 8	R Phospho-soda (49 AF)	6oz 68 0	—	—	—	6 8	R 17 0	9 0	—	—	—
cerate dressings	R24 56 0	—	6 9	A Pifco (983 Pifco)	hair dryers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
cerate dressings	R40 99 0	—	11 6	R Hi-speed	1050 60 3ea	—	—	—	—	14 8ea	95 0	—	—	—
cerate dressings	804 25 0	—	3 0	R ensemble	1950 69 9ea	—	—	—	—	17 1ea	110 6	—	—	—
cerate dressings	805 46 0	—	5 4	R Princess	1060 50 5ea	—	—	—	—	12 3ea	79 6	—	—	—
cerate dressings	L425 7 0ea	—	9 9	R ensemble	1960 80 10ea	—	—	—	—	19 9ea	127 6	—	—	—
cerate dressings	L7525 10 8ea	—	15 0	R Salon	1990 173 2ea	—	—	—	—	42 2ea	273 0	—	—	—
cerate dressings	L755 16 6ea	—	23 3	R vibratory massager	1056 56 9ea	—	—	—	—	13 10ea	89 6	—	—	—
monet tulle	—	—	—	I Kaykill (683 Kay)	(distributors 834 MWL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
monet tulle	810 28 6	—	3 4	I rodenticide	tin 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
monet tulle	800 53 0	—	6 2	I tin 36 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
monet tulle	801 68 0	—	8 0	I 3lb 8 4ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T-Way treatment	2010 36 0	9 0	5 11	I 7lb 17 0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
wo leg bandage	987 102 0	—	12 9	D Kepler (208 BW) malt & oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
wo leg bandage	—	—	—	R Kolantyl (838 MN)	gel 12oz 76 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
wo leg bandage	—	—	—	R Kolantyl N.V. (838 MN)	tablets 120 142 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lamer spray refill	10 0	2 6	1 6	D Lady Gay (234 Cartwright)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
aws (683 Kay)	—	—	—	I Lady Gay (234 Cartwright)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
awitors 834 MWL)	—	—	—	hair set spray super 42 0	10 6	5 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
hair cleanser tin 31 4	—	—	—	hand lotion 17 0	4 3	2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
sp (1037 Reckitt)	—	—	—	lacquer remover shampoo 17 0	4 3	2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
sp industrial pack 250 88 0	20 4½	11 6	—	lanoline cream 15 6	3 10½	2 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
sy starch aerosol 15oz	—	—	—	perfume L'Intrigue 39 0	9 9	5 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
or II-V-K (IS15 CD) T5	—	—	—	Tender Touch eau de Cologne 20 0	5 0	2 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tts mgm 100 13 9ea	—	—	—	hair set spray 43 0	10 9	6 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tts mgm 500 67 6ea	—	—	—	lavender 20 0	5 0	2 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tts mgm 1000 132 0ea	—	—	—	soap toilet 34 3	8 7	5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tts mgm 100 27 0ea	—	—	—	talcum 20 0	5 0	2 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tts mgm 1000 263 0ea	—	—	—	A Lergine (208 BW)	tablets 50mgm 100 16 8ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
te auder (425 ELC)	—	—	—	R 500 76 8ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
naquer creme	—	—	14 3	compound ts1s4A	100 17 8ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ited	—	—	18 6	R 500 83 4ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
l	—	—	42 0	● Lobelline (234 Cartwright)	5oz 20 6	5 1½	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lu (443 Elyure)	—	—	—	D Loxon (295 CM&R)	2½oz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
eshes	—	—	—	● paste cartridge 36 0ea	varidoser 49 6ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
e jewel	168 0	42 0	24 6	R Luizym (1490 IAPS)	tablets 50 9 0ea	2 3ea	14 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
e jewel	144 0	36 0	21 0	R 200 28 8ea	7 2ea	45 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
e jewel	189 0	47 3	27 6	A Marcel Rochas (796 MR)	Madame Rochas parfum de toilette 19 2ea	4 9ea	33 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
el (218 Calmic)	—	—	—	R 34 3ea	8 6ea	60 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
el 800oz	—	—	—	R 51 0ea	12 9ea	89 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bixir 800oz	—	—	—	R 88 0ea	22 0ea	154 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
en & Scott (481 F&S)	—	—	—	R May Breezes (234 Cartwright)	6oz 28 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lonaire shampoo 46 0	11 6	6 9	—	R 12oz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
oil shampoo cream	sachet 8 0	2 0	1 3	● Medihaler Ergotamine (1061 Riker) ts1s4B	75 dose	17 0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
oil shampoo cream	jar 40 0	10 0	5 11	D 60 dose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
egg shampoo petite	13 8	3 5	2 0	● Mellavex (208 BW)	vaccine (vet.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
shampoo petite	13 8	3 5	2 0	A Mobilat (1490 IAPS)	ointment 25gm 8 8ea	2 2ea	13 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b in large	—	—	—	R 50gm 14 4ea	3 7ea	22 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lemon cream shampoo aerosol	—	—	—	R 125gm 29 6ea	7 4½ea	46 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
g (4 P&M)	—	—	—	A Moorland (234 Cartwright)	electric blankets single 48×24	38 0ea	19 6ea	60 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
b cubes (6)	304 27 S	6 11	4 0	R triple heat	48 3ea	12 1ea	77 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
prime	300 120 0	30 0	17 6	R double 60×44	69 0ea	17 3ea	112 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
perfume	301 44 6	11 2	6 6	A Morgan's (861 MPC)	hair colour restorer 31 2	7 9½	4 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
302 72 0	18 0	10 6	—	R pomade	43 0	10 9	7 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
toilet (3)	306 41 0	10 3	6 0	R perfume	28 0	7 0	3 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
taam	303 31 0	7 9	4 6	R perfumed	43 0	10 9	6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P&M)	—	—	—	R Natulan (1074 Roche) ts1s4B	capsules 50mgm	5 4ea	37 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
al bath freshener	7755	—	—	R 50mgm	50 21 4ea	5 4ea	37 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
siy refill	7753	—	—	R 250 92 0ea	23 0ea	161 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
zopper (537 Grasshopper)	—	—	—	R Neobacrin (518 Glaxo) T5	tulle 4×4	10 60 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
oment	16 0	4 0	2 1	R Oxymycin (1515 CD) T5	syrup	2oz 5 1ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ewt (68 AH)	92 0	23 0	12 6	R 16oz 40 0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ewt (68 AH)	20oz 7 6ea	—	11 3	543 GR=Grimwade, Ridley & Co. (Ipswich), Ltd., Farthing Road, Sproxton, Ipswich, Ipswich 42431.	500mils 82 8ea	124 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ewt (68 AH)	90oz 27 0ea	—	40 6	100mils 40 0ea	60 0	167 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
irrid (1490 IAP5)	14gm 4 8ea	—	6 3	1490 IAP5=Inter-Alia Pharmaceutical Services, Ltd., 1 Kempton Road, London, E.6. 01-552-4344.	500mils 111 6ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
oment	40gm 10 6ea	—	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
160gm 42 0ea	—	56 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
sex (234 Cartwright)	28 0	—	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12oz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
roid Vitrum (930 P&B)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500mils 82 8ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100mils 40 0ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500mils 111 6ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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*Third edition published January 1965  
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